U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR BELTSVILLE, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

PROJECT CONTROL NO.: 92-A/E-01

FINAL SUBMISSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
PHASE II

MAY, 1993

GNM & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
8630 FENTON STREET • SUITE 820 • SILVER SPRING, MD 20910 • (301) 588-6110

THIS STUDY IS PRESENTED BY:

GNM & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
8630 FENTON STREET, SUITE 820
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND
(301) 588-6110

IN ASSOCIATION WITH:

MAAR ASSOCIATES, INC.
P. O. Box 655
9 Liberty Plaza
Newark, Delaware 19711

CHESTER ENVIRONMENTAL
818 W. Diamond Avenue
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878

FINAL SUBMISSION

MAY, 1993

PR
149

PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEYS OF TWO HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES (18PR424 AND 425) AND ONE PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE (18PR94) LOCATED NEAR BELTSVILLE, PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND

By

Robert F. Hoffman
Research Associate

and

Betty Cosans-Zebooker
Project Historian

Prepared under the supervision of:

Ronald A Thomas

Ronald A. Thomas, Principal Investigator

PREPARED BY:

MAAR Associates, Inc.
9 Liberty Plaza
Newark, DE 19711

MAY, 1993

PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

U.S.D.A. Office/Research Facility
Beltsville, Maryland

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF PLATES

LIST OF TABLES

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Summary of Investigation

In March and April of 1992, MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) of Newark, Delaware undertook a Phase I Archeological Survey of a 110-acre project area, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A). The tract in question is owned by and located near the U.S.D.A.'s Agricultural Research Complex in Beltsville Maryland, and is considered for the proposed development of an office/research facility which will include at least two large buildings, extensive parking lots, and the associated infra-structure to support the new facilities. The project area is currently used for the testing of new crops, new pesticides and new farming techniques. The Phase I archeological survey was required under the terms of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which requires project sponsors to consider the effects of their proposed undertakings on significant cultural resources.

The Phase I survey included background research and field testing designed to LOCATE and IDENTIFY all of the sites in the project area under consideration. Methods employed in the course of testing consisted of vehicular and pedestrian surface surveys, controlled surface collection procedures and the excavation of over 800 shovel test pits placed at ten and twenty meter intervals in those portions of the project area where surface visibility was poor. The testing resulted in the location of six archeological sites and two findspots in the project area. The six sites included two previously recorded sites, 18PR94 and 115, both of which are prehistoric archeological sites, and four newly discovered sites, which include a prehistoric archeological site (18PR423), two historic archeological sites consisting of farmsteads (18PR424 and 425) which date from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century, and a small family cemetery (18PR426) in use during the late nineteenth century (Thomas et al. 1992).

Pursuant to recommendations presented at the conclusion of the Phase I survey, three of the archeological sites (18PR94, 424, and 425), were subjected to Phase II surveys

which consisted of site-specific historic document research and field testing designed to assess the research potential, integrity, and significance of the archeological deposits comprising the sites. The primary objectives of the Phase II surveys described herein were to evaluate the significance of the sites and to document their eligibility or non-eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Methods employed in the course of testing included research into primary historic documents, close interval shovel test pit excavation, machine stripping of trenches and blocks, and test unit excavation. The testing of these sites failed to document the presence of undisturbed primary deposits, and indicated that the types of patterning found on significant archeological sites was not present at these sites. Based on these determinations, it appears that the archeological deposits comprising the sites lack integrity and that they do not possess any significant amount of research potential beyond that which was documented in the current study.

B. Recommendations

Based on the data obtained in the course of the Phase II surveys, the following recommendations have been made. Sites 18PR94, 424 and 425 do not constitute significant cultural resources and, therefore, should be considered as not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It is therefore recommended that, whereas the proposed action will not affect significant cultural resources, the project be given a determination of "NO EFFECT," and that the project sponsor should be allowed to proceed since all mandated requirements under the terms of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 have been met.

The recommendations for Site 18PR426, the nineteenth century cemetery, are presented separately, since cemeteries are not normally considered under the terms of Section 106. The site should be avoided and preserved in place. If avoidance is not "prudent and/or feasible," the project sponsor should make arrangements for exhumation and re-interment of the human remains contained therein. Those arrangements should include the following steps: 1) Conduct exploratory excavation to determine the extent of the cemetery and the number of marked and unmarked

graves present, 2) Advertise in local newspapers to see if descendants can be located, 3) After legal disclosure period ends (thirty days), assuming no claims are made, obtain permits and exhume remains, 4) Set aside plot for reburial, preferably on the same property, record in deeds and mark out plot with corner markers or fence, and 5) Re-bury remains - marked remains in individual graves, unmarked remains in a mass grave.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Nature of the Project

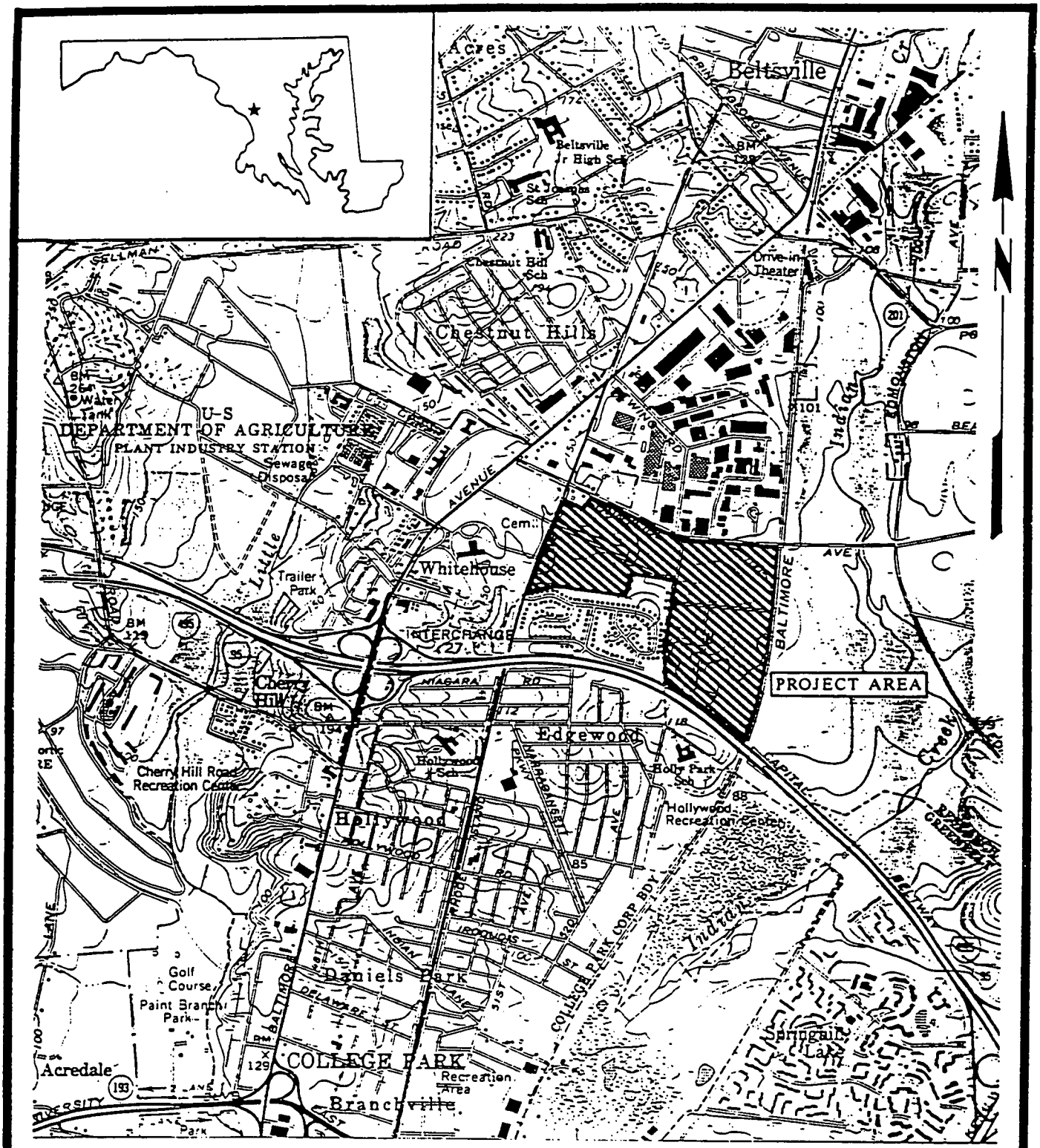
1. Purpose

The United States Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A.) is planning the development of a new office/research complex to be located at the U.S.D.A.'s Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Prince Georges County, Maryland (**Figure 1**). As a consequence of this federal action, an Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared which pointed towards the need for a full Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The cultural resources documentation to be provided in association with the preparations of EA's and/or EIS's include Phase I Reconnaissance and Phase II Evaluation surveys, to be undertaken in compliance with historic preservation guidelines as set forth in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665; 80:915; 16 USC. 470), administered locally by the Maryland Historical Trust. MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) of Newark, Delaware was contracted by GNM & Associates through Kamber Engineering of Gaithersburg, Maryland, to conduct the Phase I and II surveys referenced above. This report outlines the results of the Phase II evaluation surveys performed for several archeological sites located in the proposed project area.

2. Scope of Work

The required Phase II investigations were undertaken pursuant to the completion of a Phase I reconnaissance survey, which located a number of archeological sites in the project area (Thomas et al. 1992). The Phase II evaluation surveys were required after it was determined by the Maryland Historical Trust that three of these sites (**Figure 2**) were potentially significant and that they were wholly or partially at risk due to planned construction activities. The primary objective of any Phase II investigation is to EVALUATE the National Register eligibility or non-eligibility of individual

historic properties, through the application of defined criteria which pertain to the significance of individual resources. This evaluation process takes place within the framework of site-specific research designs and sampling strategies which are geared towards the recovery and assessment of specific classes of data pertaining to significance. Specific Phase II objectives include the following:



SOURCE: USGS BELTSVILLE, MD. QUADRANGLE, 1964, 1979

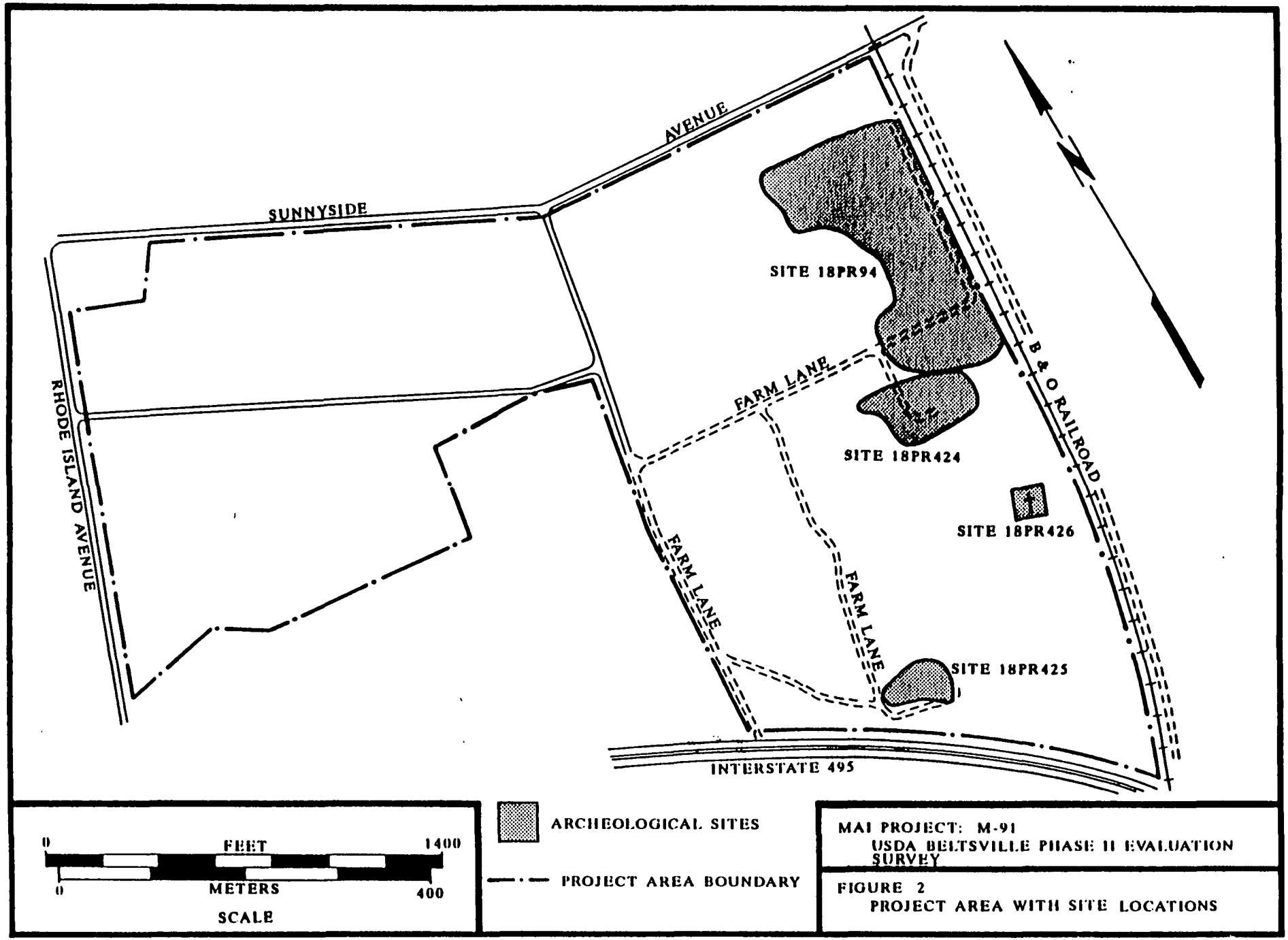
0 FEET 6000

0 METERS 2000

SCALE

MAI PROJECT: M-91
USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 1
PROJECT AREA LOCATION MAP


AVENUE
SUNNYSIDE
RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
SITE 18PR94
FARM LANE
B & O RAILROAD
SITE 18PR424
SITE 18PR426
FARM LANE
FARM LANE
SITE 18PR425
INTERSTATE 495
0
FEET
1400
0
METERS
400
SCALE
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES
PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY
MAI PROJECT: M-91
USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY
FIGURE 2
PROJECT AREA WITH SITE LOCATIONS

1) An accurate determination of the HORIZONTAL boundaries of an historic property,

2) An accurate determination of the VERTICAL boundaries of an historic property,

3) A preliminary determination of the extent and distribution of components and/or activity areas comprising an historic property,

4) An accurate assessment of the physical and/or contextual integrity of archeological deposits comprising a resource, and

5) The recovery of a sample of the data contained in a property, to a degree sufficient for the determination of a property's "research potential," or potential for yielding significant data on one or more topics pertaining to settlement, subsistence, technology, populations, trade and exchange, socio-economic status, and/or cultural systems in general.

The archeological investigation standards employed in this study were specifically governed by Federal and Maryland guidelines, i.e. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (NPS 1983) and the Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland (McNamara 1981). Data synthesis incorporated information contained in The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan: Planning the Future of Maryland's Past (Maryland Historical Trust 1986).

3. Project Personnel and Schedule

Ronald A. Thomas (SOPA) served as Principal Investigator for this study. The Research Associate was Robert F. Hoffman, who was assisted by Betty Cosans-Zebooker who served as the Project Historian and who also

inventoried and analyzed the historic artifacts recovered in the course of the survey. Wayne Mellin served as Field Supervisor and was assisted in the field by Judith Rosentel, Kenneth Joire and David Weinberg. Report production was managed by Jessica Billy, with graphics rendered by Richard L. Green and photography by Marge Green.

The Phase II investigations were carried out from October 15, 1992 to the submittal of this draft technical report in late December of 1992. Field work, historic research, and artifact analysis were completed in late November. The execution of the surveys described herein were greatly facilitated by the following individuals who helped with coordination, permits, access and site preparation and testing:

Ms. Eileen Straughn, Kamber Engineering
Mr. Fred Parker, Kamber Engineering
Mr. Wilbert Zuylen, GNM Associates
Ms. Catherine Bowie, U.S.D.A. Real Property Section
Mr. Tim Badger, U.S.D.A. Real Property Section
Mr. Robert Hoover, U.S.D.A. Real Property Section
Mr. Gary Fester, High Ridge Excavating

III. PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

A. Natural Environment

1. Project Area and Site Location

The study area is located east of Rhode Island Avenue and within the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center in Prince Georges County, Maryland (Figure 1). The outside boundaries of the L-shaped tract are formed by Rhode Island Avenue on the east, Sunnyside Avenue on the north, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the east, and the Capital Beltway on the south. The inside of the "L" is separated by an access road from a private residential development (Figures 1 and 2). The four sites which are addressed in this document are all located in the eastern portions of the project area near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which abuts the east side of the project area. Site 18PR94 (Figure 2), a large prehistoric site which is known to extend east of the railroad (LeeDecker et al. 1992), covers the greater part of the northeast section of the project area, while Sites 18PR424 and 425, which are small historic period farmsteads, are located in the east-central portion of the project area and the south-central portion, respectively. A fourth site (18PR426), an historic period cemetery which was not subjected to an evaluation survey, is located slightly east of and midway between the historic farmsteads (Figure 2).

2. Project Area and Site Terrain

Gently rolling in character, the study area is composed of small ridges and knolls with gentle slopes. Most of the area has been repeatedly used for various cultivation studies by the Research Center and has produced a variety of ground covers which currently includes crops and pasture. In the eastern half, there were three small groves and one large section of woodlands. The overall elevation ranged from 100 to around 185 ft above sea level. There are no fresh water sources inside the project area itself, although Indian Creek is

situated about 800 ft to the west and an intermittent tributary once ran along the northern boundary, since channeled during the construction of the modern Sunnyside Road (Figure 2). Site 18PR94, which is located at the confluence of the above-described creeks, extends over the tops of two small knolls and down the foreslopes of those knolls. The general strike of the landforms on which the site is located is towards the east and the northeast. Sites 18PR424, 425 and 426 are all located on relatively level landforms which are best described as portions of an ancestral terrace oriented towards Indian Creek to the east.

3. Geology

The project area is situated at the Fall Line, which separates the Western Shore of the Atlantic Coastal Plain from the Eastern Division of Maryland's Piedmont province. Regional terrain is made up of low, rolling hills which characterize the local Piedmont and Western Coastal Plain (Compy et al. 1958).

The Piedmont Plateau is an old peneplain which has been dissected by the action of many small streams. The Eastern Division is underlain by a complex assortment of sedimentary and metamorphosed rocks; these include gneisses, schists, marbles, phyllites, slates, serpentine, granitic and gabbroic rocks (Vokes and Edwards 1957). In the Washington, D.C. area, surface Upper and Lower Cretaceous and Brandywine formations decline outward through the Coastal Plain. Cretaceous deposits are composed of unconsolidated sand and gravel, with the latter being coarse and cobbly. The Brandywine formation is the upland surface for sections of Prince Georges County and consists primarily of well-rounded pebbles; quartzite, chert, and hard sandstone are predominant. These pebble deposits may have been transported from the Piedmont by river action, possibly by the ancient Potomac (Vokes and Edwards 1957).

4. Soils

The project area is located within the Christiana-Sunnyside-Beltsville Association, which is generally comprised of deep, well-drained sandy soils (Kirby et al. 1967). Site 18PR94 is located on soils of the Rumford Loamy Sand series with slopes in the 0 to 2% and 2% to 5% range. Rumford soils are deep, well-drained, and subject to moderate erosion as the degree of slope increases. Sites 18PR424 and 426 are also located on Rumford series soils, with slopes in the 0 to 2% range. Site 18PR425 is located on Galestown Series Loamy Sand, with slopes in the 0 to 8% range. although the site proper has slopes of less than 3%. All of these soils are of Pleistocene origin and are likely to have been affected by alluvial, colluvial and aeolian processes, which would have caused localized disturbance to the upper portions of the solum.

5. Flora and Fauna

The region of the project area has been developed as a suburb of metropolitan Washington, D.C. The area was once a wooded rolling landscape with deciduous forests dominated by chestnuts and oaks. Today, small stands of secondary hardwoods remain spaced between residential and commercial developments. Forests are an oak-hickory-poplar type, since the chestnut blight. Oaks mainly consist of the white and red varieties.

Remnants of the original faunal population remain, with species such as rabbit, squirrel, groundhog, and small groups of deer. A seventeenth century account of wildlife (Vokes and Edward 1957) included buffalo, elk, bear, wolf, beaver, fox, otter, eagle, goshawk, falcon, grouse, turkey, white-tailed deer, grey squirrel, woodchuck, raccoon, opossum and bobwhite quail. With ever-increasing settlement which eventually resulted in urbanization, native populations had their habitats destroyed, and a major portion of the wildlife was hunted to extinction or abandoned the region.

6. Climate

Prince Georges County has a continental climate which is humid and temperate, with warm summers and moderately severe winters. Annual rainfall averages 38.5 inches, with the greatest volume occurring in the summer months.

B. Cultural Environment

1. Site 18PR94

The location of this site was reported to the State of Maryland in 1972 by a local artifact collector. Subsequently, in conjunction with a proposed Amtrak station, the site was tested and excavated by Berger Associates **(LeeDecker et al. 1988)** and determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The surveys conducted by Berger Associates revealed that the site was considerably larger than had been initially reported, and that it extended up to the existing Amtrak railroad tracks separating the property owned by the Washington Urban Mass Transportation Administration from the U.S.D.A.-owned property currently being studied. Berger's studies identified 18PR94 as a large, multi-component site dating from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland periods (ca. 8,000 B.C. to ca. A.D. 1600). One small portion of the site located close to Indian Run, a stream located east of and adjacent to the site, contained undisturbed stratified deposits dating to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods (ca. 3,000 B.C. to ca. A.D. 1600). The remaining portions of the site evidenced mixed deposits, all contained within the plowzone levels of the site. MAI's 1992 survey of the U.S.D.A.-owned property east of the railroad line **(Thomas et al. 1992)** indicated that 18PR94 extended onto the U.S.D.A.'sproperty. The site was located along the western margin of the project area in what was designated as Survey Area D. Testing in Area D included the excavation of 260 shovel test pits placed at twenty meter intervals across the survey area and a surface collection of the entire area, which at the time of survey exhibited

a limited amount of surface visibility. MAI's investigation resulted in the recovery of 296 artifacts consisting of debitage, fire-cracked and unifacial and bifacial stone tools manufactured out of a locally-produced quartzite. Artifacts were recovered on the surface of the site and in plowzone levels of STPs, but did not include any culturally and/or chronologically diagnostic tools. The tools which were recovered included early and late stage biface rejects evidencing the types of activities usually associated with quarry-related workshop sites.

2. 18PR424

This site was initially identified in the course of historic research, through an examination of late nineteenth century historic maps depicting the project area (Thomas et al. 1992). Phase I testing of the site which was located in the portion of the project area designated as Survey Area E, included the excavation of shovel test pits at ten and twenty meter intervals across the wooded and/or fallow portions of the site, surface collection of the agricultural fields adjacent to the site proper, and the excavation of a one meter test unit over what proved to be a house foundation. A total of 120 historic artifacts were recovered in the course of testing, including ceramics, glass fragments, kaolin pipe fragments, faunal materials, and architectural debris comprised of brick fragments, cut and wire nails, and window glass. The assemblage as a whole contained diagnostic ceramics from the period post-dating the Civil War and a few fragments of transfer-printed pearlware dating from ca. A.D. 1820 to ca. A.D. 1860. Based on the historical and the archaeological data, it was thought that Site 18PR424 represented a mid-to-late nineteenth century farmstead, which, at a minimum, contained the in-ground remains of a house/residence, a large barn with a concrete foundation, and a small outbuilding of unknown function. The family name associated with the property was Prator, a family of German ancestry known to have resided in Prince George's County in the late eighteenth century and probably earlier.

3. Site 18PR425

This site was also identified on late nineteenth century historic maps as possibly belonging to the Prator family (Thomas et al. 1992). Testing of the site included shovel test pit excavation and surface collection of agricultural fields which resulted in the recovery of 49 artifacts. The artifacts included ceramics, glass, and agricultural debris evidencing occupation of the site during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The only artifact pre-dating the Civil War consisted of a transfer-printed pearlware sherd. Structural remains recorded on the site included a small concrete foundation, a capped-over well and two large concrete foundations, which according to a local informant, were the foundations of barns built in the 1930s by the U.S.D.A. and used to stable the horses and mules which were used to work the farm. It was thought that site 18PR425 might represent a primary residence for a member of the Prator family, or a tenant-occupied farmstead owned by the Prator's who would have been living at Site 18PR424.

IV. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

A. Data Acquisition Procedures

1. Historic Documentation

Historic documentation for Sites 18PR424 and 425 consisted of research into primary documents such as probate records, land grant records, deeds, tax assessments and sheriff's sales records. The records examined in the course of the investigation were located at the Prince George's County courthouse in the town of Upper Marlboro, for the period post-dating ca. 1840, while the records pre-dating ca. 1840 were located at the Hall of Records in Annapolis, Maryland.

2. Field Testing

Field testing conducted at Sites 18PR94, 424 and 425 involved both surface and subsurface testing techniques as appropriate, and based on the characteristics of each site, as well as on the constraints imposed by the terrain and vegetation. Site 18PR94 was located entirely within agricultural fields and was therefore tested using both surface and subsurface testing techniques, while Sites 18PR424 and 425, which were located within wooded portions of the project area, had to be examined exclusively through subsurface testing. Testing of Site 18PR94 was preceded by the plowing and disking of the entire site area as defined in the course of the initial Phase I survey, and subsequently surface collected after the newly-turned fields had been sufficiently rain-washed. The surface collection was carried out in two stages, starting with a preliminary pedestrian survey conducted along transects spaced at five meter intervals, and designed to identify artifact concentrations within the site area. All artifacts along the transects, within a two-meter-wide swath, were flagged and left in place. After the first stage was completed, and concentrations were visually identified by looking at the distribution of flags, the grid used in the course of the Phase I survey was re-established using a

transit and tapes. Low density portions of the site were gridded off into 20 meter by 20 meter collection units, while high density areas were further sub-divided into 10 meter by 10 meter collection units. The collection blocks were then surface collected at one meter transect intervals, and all artifacts were picked up and provenienced using the appropriate grid references for collection blocks. The northeast corner of each collection block was used to designate the 10 and 20 meter provenience unit. All tools were provenienced using point designations, which insured mapping to within one meter accuracy. Following the surface collection, artifact recovery was quantified by collection unit and a series of nine blocks (A through I) five-meters-wide by ten-meters-long were machine-stripped with a smooth-edged backhoe, in order to obtain horizontal exposure of the substrates below the plowzone level of the site (Plate 1). Machine-stripped blocks were hand-cleaned with shovels, hoes and trowels in order to identify soil anomalies and/or concentrations of artifacts located immediately below the interface of the plowzone and the soil. After the completion of the machine-stripping and cleaning of blocks, a series of eight (8) one meter by one meter test units were excavated in 10 cm levels down into the subsoil levels of the site, up to a maximum depth of 1.3 m (Plate 2).

Field testing at Sites 18PR424 and 425 included the excavation of shovel test pits systematically placed at twenty-five foot intervals across the site areas. Density maps were then generated and used to identify the locations of in-ground foundations and other types of features which once supported the above-ground components of these historic sites. Backhoe trenches were then excavated in order to: 1) expose portions of features, 2) get accurate dimensions for foundations, as well as to get 3) accurate assessments of the materials used in their construction, 4) their depth, and 5) the likely function(s) of the structures which they supported. Machine-stripping was then followed by the excavation of test units to determine the depth of building foundations and to see if any primary deposits useful for functional interpretation could be located. All hand-excavated soil matrices were screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth to insure standardized artifact

recovery and comparable data sets. All excavated blocks, shovel test pits, and units were backfilled after recordation, which included field notes, mapping of features and site stratigraphy, and photodocumentation.

3. Laboratory Processing and Analysis

All artifacts recovered in the course of testing were washed, catalogued, inventoried, and analyzed in terms of material, type, function, and when possible, cultural affiliation and date. Artifacts were sorted into functional groupings, and site assemblages were analyzed in terms of function, density and distributions across sites. Patterning was noted and the data were compared to expected results at both inter and intra-site levels of analysis. Archeological data were viewed in tandem with historical data to see if the data sets could or were likely to yield significant data concerning the lifestyles, lifeways, belief systems, cultural systems, and the adaptive strategies used by the site's inhabitants, in response to changing environmental and social conditions. It is anticipated that all the artifacts recovered in the course of the surveys described herein, as well as field notes, will be permanently curated by the MHT at its repository in Annapolis.

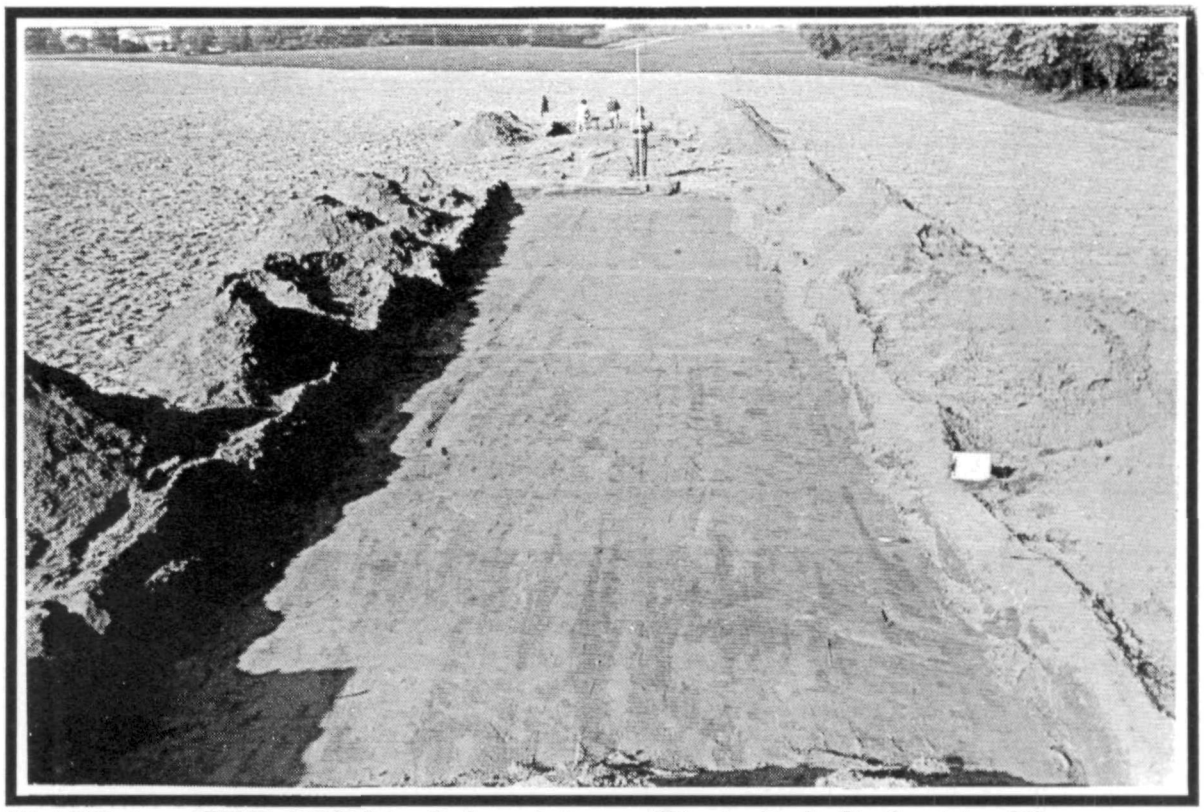


PLATE 1: SITE 18PR94 - Stripped Areas (Blocks B & C), Looking West

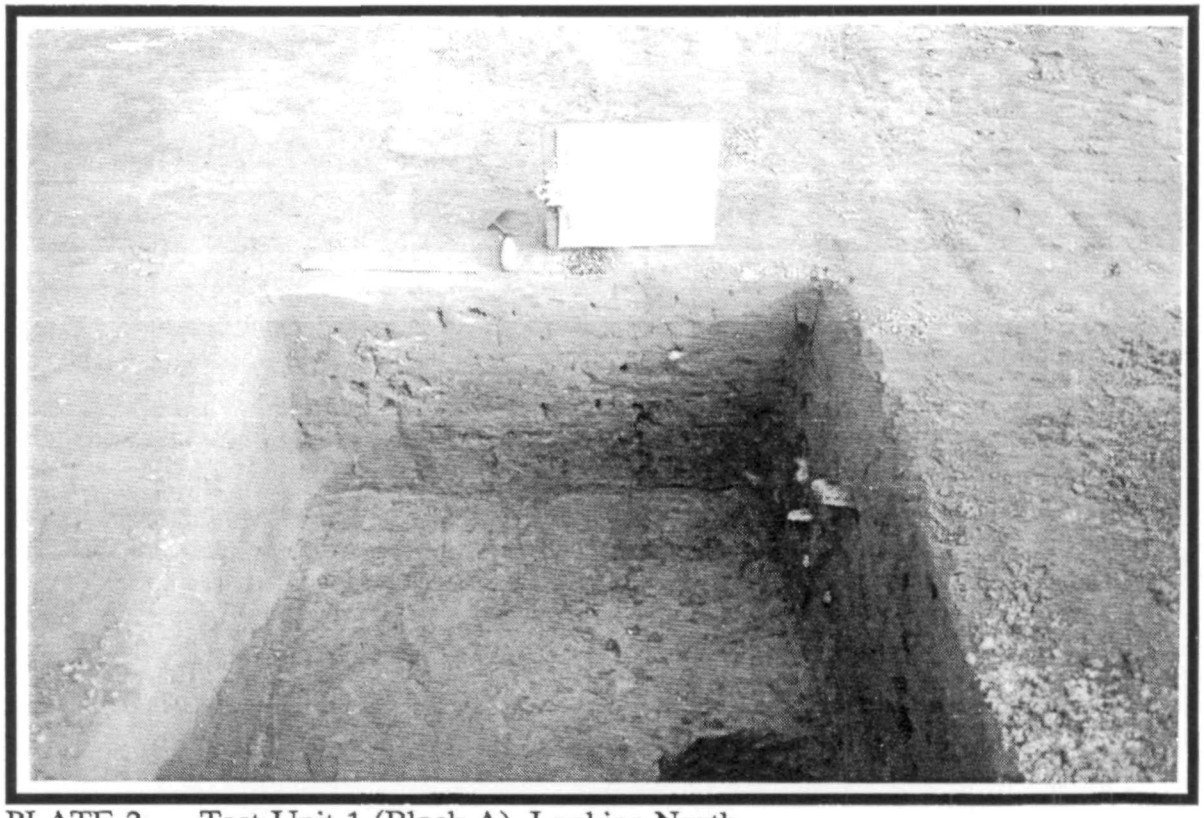


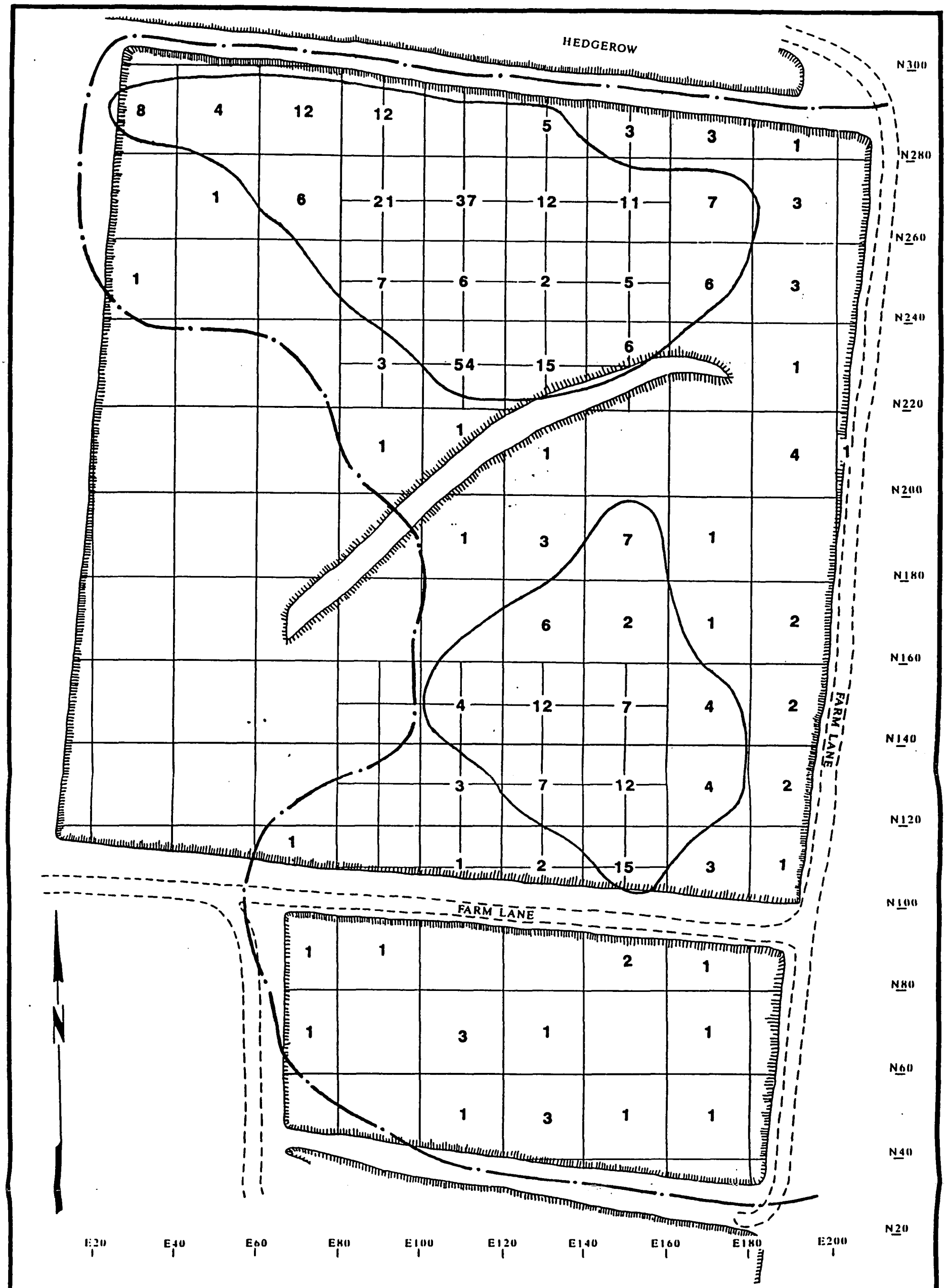
PLATE 2: Test Unit 1 (Block A), Looking North

B. Data Description and Analysis

1. Site 18PR94

Site 18PR94 (Figures 3 and 4) extends west of the B & O Railroad, which forms the east boundary of the project area and encompasses approximately 31,000 square meters of surface area, having a north/south length of approximately 260 meters by an average width of 120 meters. Two discrete artifact concentrations were defined on the basis of artifact density, including one concentration located along the northern margin of the site area and encompassing approximately 6,000 square meters, and a second concentration encompassing approximately 3,500 square meters located in the south-central portion of the site area (Figure 3). Testing within the site area included the systematic surface collection of ninety whole or partial 20 m collection blocks and 93 ten meter blocks, followed by the machine-stripping of nine blocks, providing 450 square meters of horizontal exposure and the excavation of eight 1 m test units down to an average depth of 60 cm (Figure 4). The samples of horizontal exposure obtained within the main artifact concentrations included 5% of exposure for the northern concentration and a 4.25% sample of the southern concentration, with a total site sample of 1.5%.

A total of 404 artifacts were recovered in the course of the survey, including 39 tools, 57 fire-cracked rocks, and 314 flakes of quartzite, quartz chert, and rhyolite. The surface collection yielded 380 artifacts and the remaining 24 artifacts were all recovered at or within five (5) cm of the plowzone/subsoil interface (Table 1).

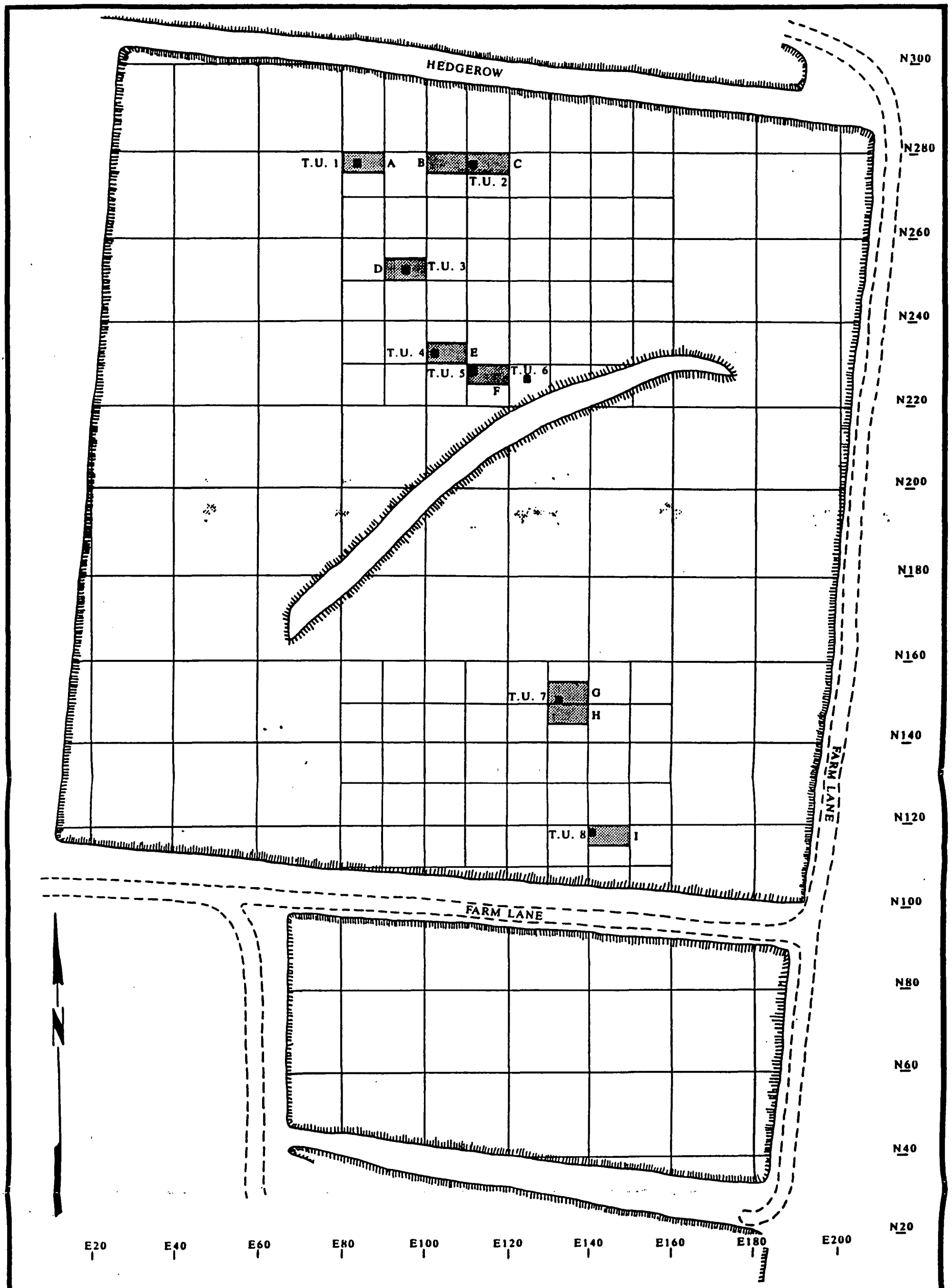


MAI PROJECT: M-91

USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 3

SITE 18PR94 - SITE BOUNDARY, ARTIFACT RECOVERY & ARTIFACT CONCENTRATIONS



0 FEET 200

0 METERS 60

SCALE

MAI PROJECT: M-91

USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

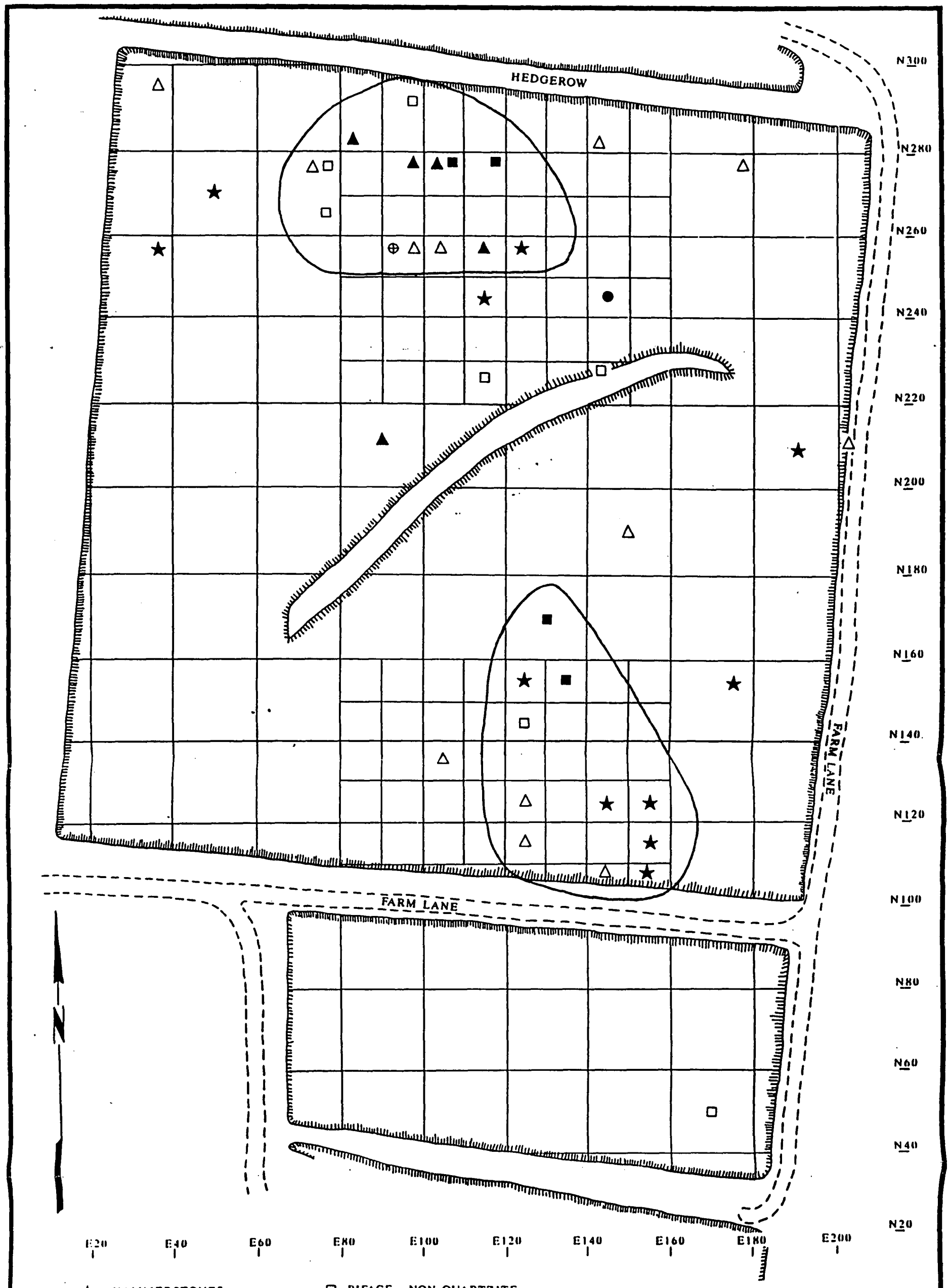
FIGURE 4

SITE 18PR94 - PLAN SHOWING TESTING GRID (10 & 20M SURFACE COLLECTION UNITS), BACKHOE STRIPPED BLOCKS & TEST UNITS

TABLE 1: Total Artifact Recovery for Site 18PR94

ARTIFACT TYPE	SURFACE	EXCAVATED	TOTALS
Debitage:			
Quartzite Flakes	150	5	155
Quartzite Chunks	3	-	3
Quartzite Cores	3	-	3
Quartz Flakes	60	3	63
Quartz Chunks	65	6	71
Quartz Cores	15	-	15
Other Flakes	3	1	4
Tools:			
Hammerstones	11		11
Quartzite Bifaces	14	1	15
Quartz Bifaces	7		7
Other	6		6
Fire-Cracked Rock	43	8	51
TOTALS	380	24	404

The tools recovered at the site were recovered almost exclusively within defined artifact concentrations, except for a single biface and four of the hammerstones (**Figure 5**). Diagnostic points were distributed evenly between the two concentrations, after adjusting for the surface area of the respective concentrations, with Archaic period bifaces recovered in both concentrations and Woodland period bifaces in the northern concentration only. The Archaic period bifaces (**Plate 3, A through G**) included "Bare Island-like" stemmed points made out of locally-procured quartzite and stemmed argillite points most likely associated with the terminal Archaic, ca. 2,000 B.C. to ca. 1,000 B.C. occupation of the site. Woodland period bifaces (**Plate 3, H through K**) were all manufactured out of quartz and included an Early Woodland corner-notched point and three Late Woodland triangles. Other tools recovered from the site included a single quartzite uniface, 11 hammerstones, a mortar and 10 quartzite bifaces (**Plate 4**), representing blanks and preforms as well as early and late stage biface rejects, probably broken during the knapping process.



0 FEET 200

0 METERS 60

SCALE

MAI PROJECT: M-91

USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 5

SITE 18PR94 - DISTRIBUTION OF TOOLS RECOVERED DURING SURFACE COLLECTION & EXCAVATION

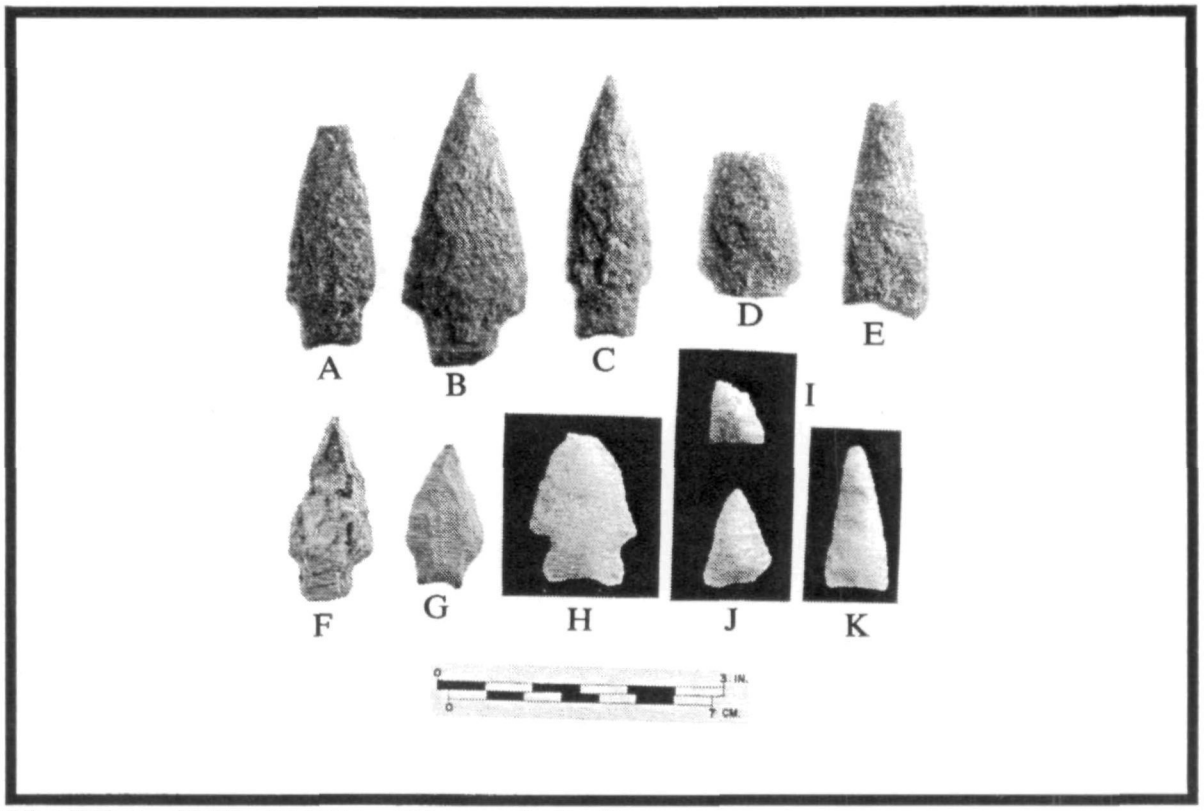


PLATE 3: SITE 18PR94 - Diagnostic Artifacts

(A - E Quartzite bifaces, Archaic (Bare Island-like); F - G Argillite bifaces, Archaic; H Quartz biface, Late Archaic/Early Woodland, I - K Quartz triangles, Late Woodland)

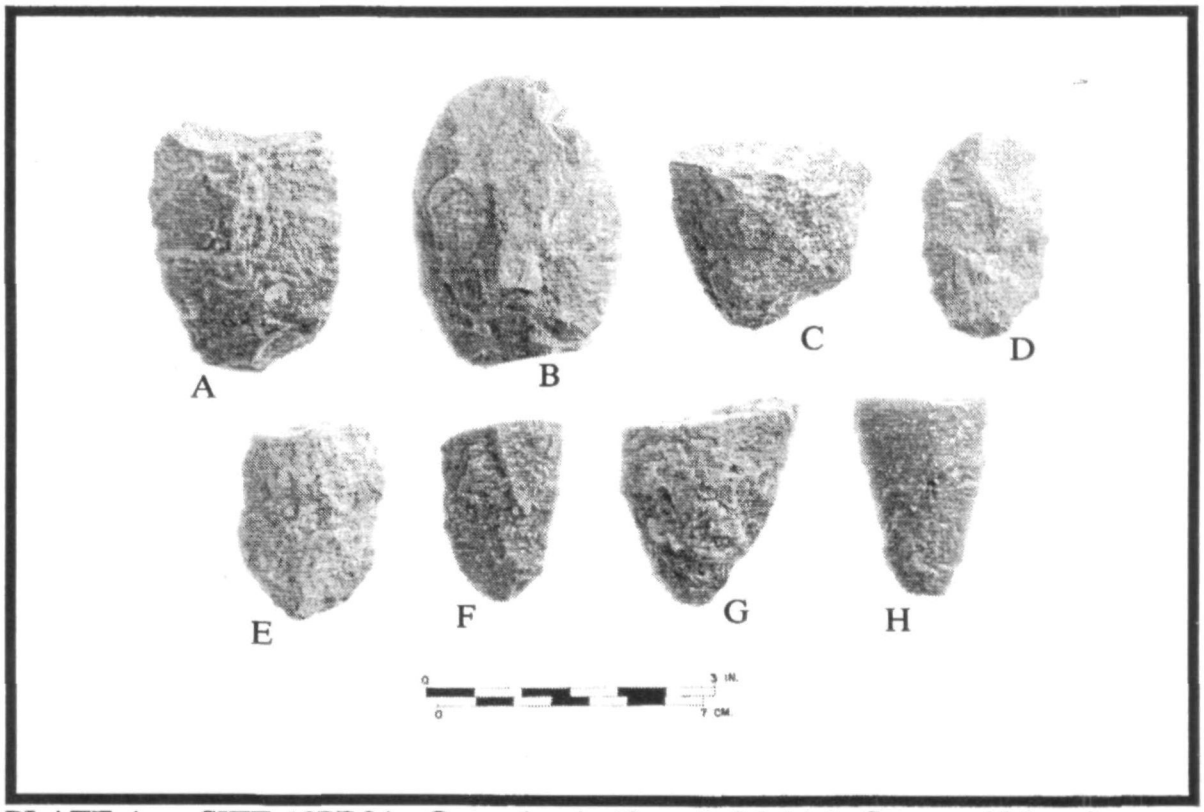


PLATE 4: SITE 18PR94 - Quartzite Artifacts in Multiple Stages of Manufacture

(A - C Preforms; D Uniface; E - H Early and Late Stage biface rejects

The debitage recovered from the site represented approximately 80% of the total assemblage, with quartzite and quartz dominating. The bifacial tools recovered at the site also reflect the composition of the assemblage of debitage, except that the non-quartzite and non-quartz tool category is slightly over-represented (Table 2). This over-representation is undoubtedly due to the intentional discard of curated tools which were brought to the site, and which were either broken in the process of re-sharpening or had simply reached the end of their useful life. The distribution of quartzite and quartz debitage (Figures 6 and 7)

TABLE 2: Lithic Preferences As Reflected in Debitage and Bifacial Tools

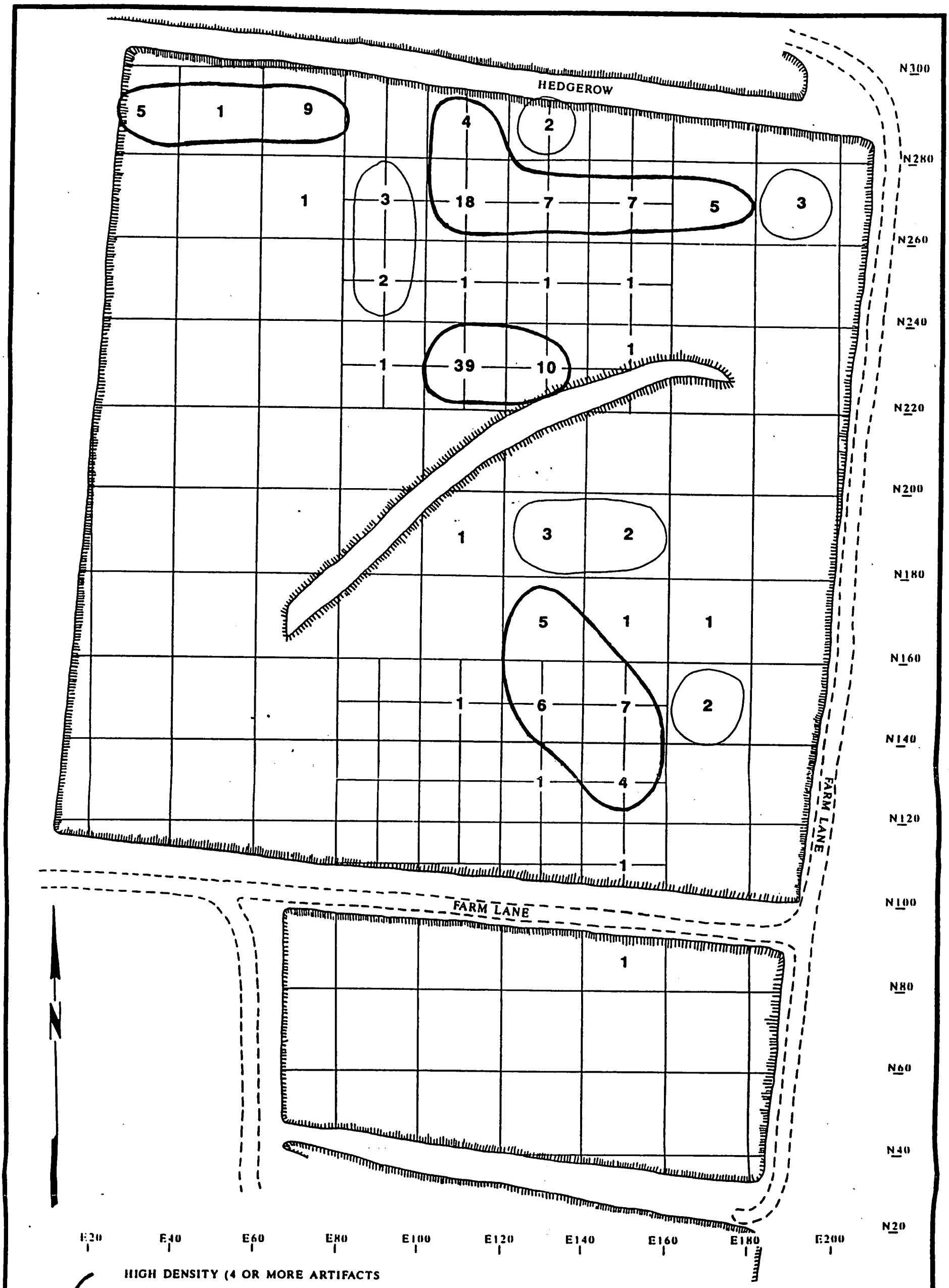
LITHIC MATERIAL	DEBITAGE # / (%)	BIFACIAL TOOLS # / (%)
Quartzite	161 (51%)	16 (57%)
Quartz	149 (48%)	7 (25%)
Other	4 (1%)	5 (18%)
TOTALS	314 (100%)	28 (100%)

reflects the overall distribution of artifacts within the site area, with quartzite evenly distributed between the northern and southern concentrations, and the quartz debitage recovered mostly from the northern concentration. These distributions tend to confirm that the Archaic period populations concentrated on the procurement and processing of quartzite cobbles for the manufacture of their tools, while the Woodland period peoples relied on quartz for their tools. The types of debitage recovered during the survey exhibit similar profiles in terms of composition (Table 3). The major differences evidenced in the utilization

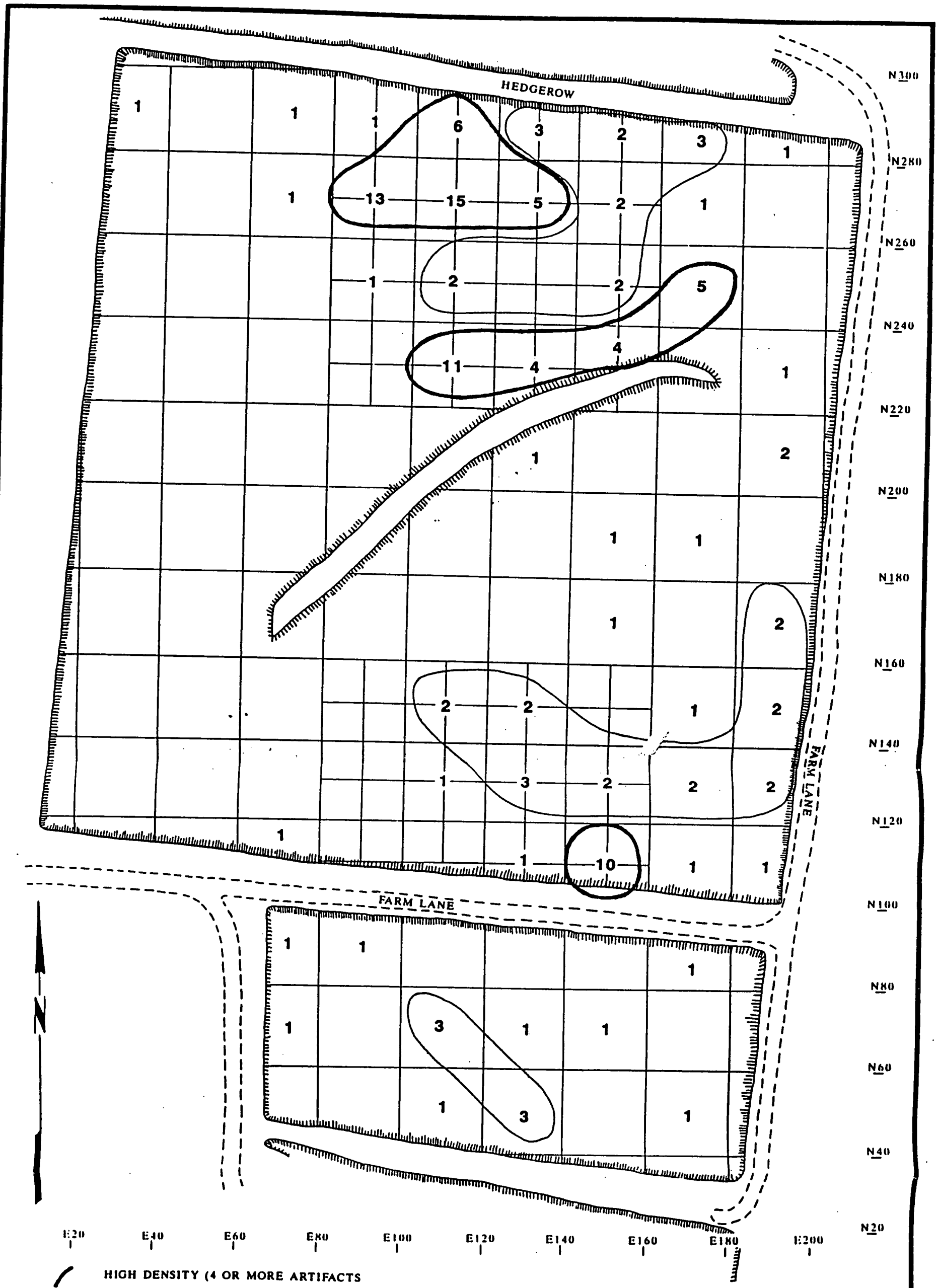
TABLE 3: Quartzite and Quartz Debitage Categories

DEBITAGE TYPE	QUARTZITE # / (%)	QUARTZ # / (%)	AVERAGE # / (%)
Primary	76 (47%)	86 (58%)	162 (52%)
Secondary	64 (39%)	41 (26%)	105 (34%)
Tertiary	21 (14%)	22 (16%)	43 (14%)
TOTALS	161 (100%)	149 (100%)	310 (100%)

of the quartz and quartzite are in the relative percentages of primary and secondary debitage. The quartz debitage category contains a relatively high percentage of primary debitage, which includes flakes with cortex and shatter or chunks, and a lesser percentage of secondary thinning flakes. These differences may be due to the nature of the lithic material itself and/or may be the result of different knapping techniques for quartz and quartzite. The quartz debitage is indicative of the fact that the quartz at the site is of a poor quality, and was probably more difficult to work than the quartzite. This would result in the creation of relatively large amounts of shatter, which would tend to skew the percentage of primary reduction materials. It is also possible that different knapping techniques were used by the Woodland groups who were the primary users of the quartz, with "hard hammer" reduction predominating during the primary and secondary reduction of preforms. This also would produce relatively higher percentages of primary knapping debris, as well as substantial amounts of failures during the manufacturing process.



0 FEET 200 0 METERS 60 SCALE	MAI PROJECT: M-91 USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY	FIGURE 6 SITE 18PR94 - DISTRIBUTION OF QUARTZITE DEBITAGE



MAI PROJECT: M-91

USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 7

SITE 18PR94 - DISTRIBUTION OF QUARTZ DEBITAGE

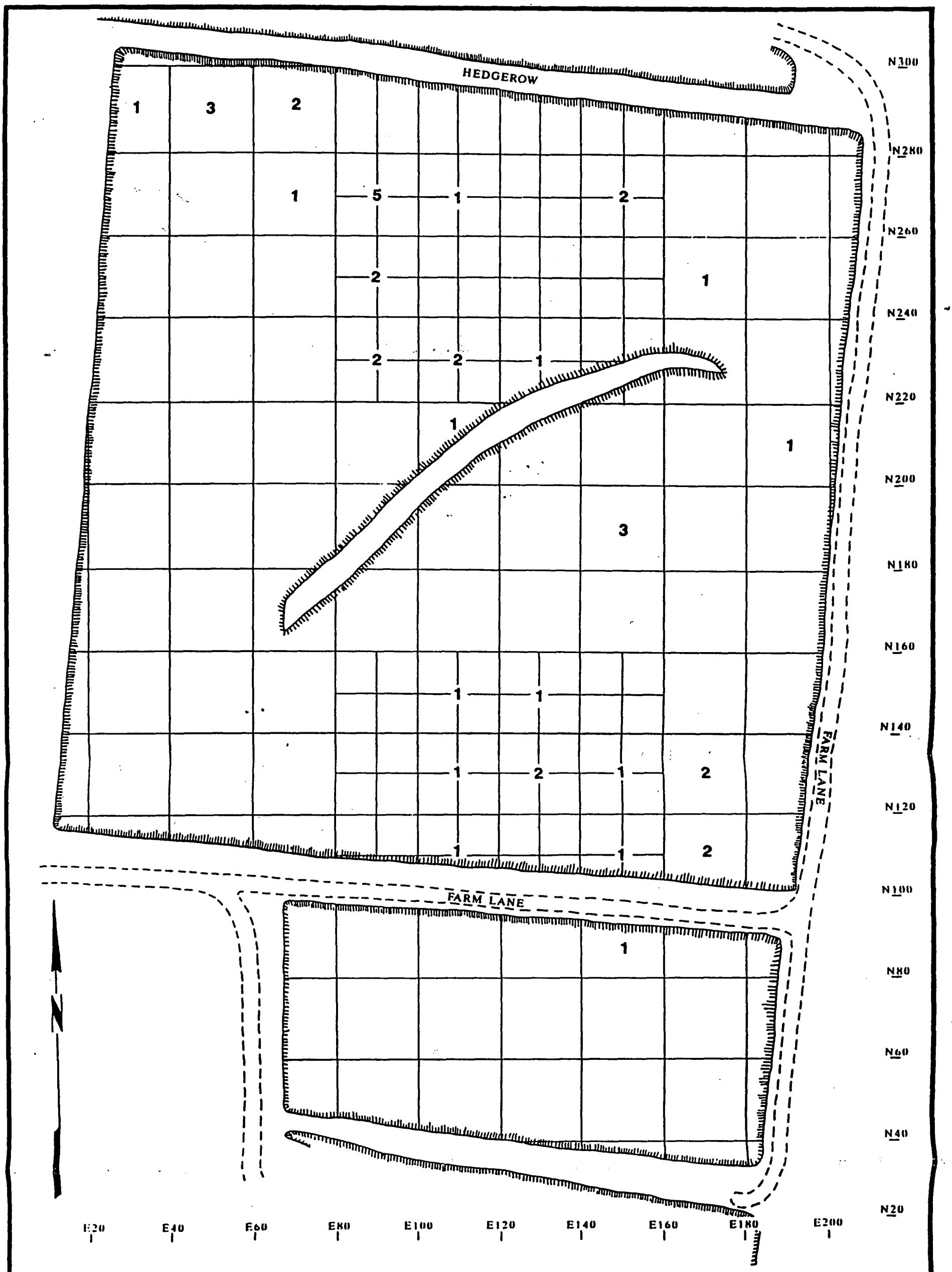
The final category of artifacts to be considered is the fire-cracked rock. The densities of FCR were extremely low, with distributions generally mirroring the distributions of tools and knapping debris (Figure 8).

Subsurface investigations failed to produce any evidence of features or stratified deposits. A total of fifteen (15) soil anomalies identified in the course of backhoe stripping were cross-sectioned with a trowel, and all of them turned out to be non-cultural and comprised of tree stains and animal burrows. Test unit excavation also failed to yield evidence for in situ deposits and produced a few artifacts just at or below the interface of the plowzone and the subsoil, and are perforce suspect in terms of integrity. The typical profiles recorded for all eight (8) test units excavated at the site consisted of a level of tan sandy loam 40 to 50 cm thick, overlying white to pale yellow extremely sandy loams, which extended to depths of 120 cm and more. Some "red band" development was noted in the upper portions of the subsoil levels, indicating that some pedogenisis has occurred, and that the soils have been in place for a long time.

2. Sites 18PR424 and 425

Historical Data

The project area is made up of parts of four historic tracts or parcels of land called Hog Harbor, Prather's Folly, Hog Harbor Enlarged, and Hamilton's Discovery. The nucleus of the tract of land called Hog Harbor was a 200-acre tract of land which was initially granted to William Prather Sr. on November 28, 1719. Four months later, William Prather Sr. conveyed half of this tract to his son, William Prather Jr., for whom a patent was issued (State of Maryland 1719). William Prather Sr. subsequently enlarged his holdings and on April 26, 1745, Hog Harbor was resurveyed for 100 acres, to which 483 acres of contiguous vacancy had been added giving Prather a total of 583 acres of land (State of Maryland 1745).



MAI PROJECT: M-91

USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 8

SITE 18PR94 - DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE CRACKED ROCKS

The tract of land called Prather's Folly was granted to James Prather on May 28 1760 (State of Maryland 1760). Prather's Folly contained 50 acres of land and was located adjacent to Hog Harbor. On May 30, 1771, a tract of land situated adjacent to Hog Harbor containing 150 acres was also granted to James Prather (State of Maryland 1771). This tract of land was called Prather's Folly Enlarged. Upon subsequent resurvey, Prather's Folly Enlarged, originally surveyed for 150 acres, was found to contain 46 acres of vacant land (State of Maryland 1795). This parcel of vacant land, called Hog Harbor Enlarged, was granted to Zephaniah Prather in 1795. Hamilton's Discovery, a tract of land containing 23 3/4 acres, originally belonged to Samuel Hamilton, and was sold to Walter Prather in 1815, who confirmed patent with a patent (State of Maryland).

Although tract names were retained in deed references as late as the mid-twentieth century, historic tract boundaries were largely obliterated during the nineteenth century. One of the major factors in the obliteration of historic tract lines was the successive partitioning of estates among several generations of the family. As each generation of Prathers devised their holdings to their descendants, new boundaries were created and others were eliminated. The development of roads and railroads also contributed to the creation of new property lines. Originally laid out through historic tracts, road and railroad right-of-ways were subsequently utilized as subdivision boundaries. For example, when John C. Prather's estate was divided among his heirs in 1870, the railroad became a major boundary in the partition of his estate (Figures 1 and 2). Major adjustments to existing property lines also occurred in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when heretofore rural acreage was subdivided into housing tracts. The nearby housing developments of Hollywood and Sunnyside are situated on former Prather land. Other parcels in and near the project area were also subdivided and some building lots were even sold, although tract development was never successfully undertaken. Finally, in the 1920s, the undeveloped land in and around the project area was reconsolidated under institutional ownership, first for the use of the University of Maryland (Prince Georges County 1929a, 1929b, 1929c) and subsequently

as Federal property (Prince Georges County 1937).

Site 18PR424, subsequently called the Ferguson Farm, is located on land owned in the mid-1830s by Henry A. Prather. On May 10, 1836, Prather's land was sold by the Sheriff of Prince Georges County at public vendue to Eli S. Baldwin as the result of a suit brought against Prather by Alexander Evans and Zadock McKnew. Eight years later, on July 16, 1844, Baldwin sold the property, called Hog Harbor Enlarged, to William Coles (Prince Georges County 1844). At this time, the property was described as a tract of land called Hog Harbor Enlarged, containing about 93 acres, part of Prather's Folly and Hamilton's Discovery. Aside from a general reference to buildings and improvements, no structures were described or located within the bounds of this property.

On March 20, 1847, Coles sold the property to Nicholas Vermillion for $1300 (Prince Georges County 1847). Vermillion owned the property for nearly 30 years and, on August 7, 1875, he sold it Daniel H. Ferguson (Prince Georges County 1875) for $3500. Again the only evidence of development is a general reference to "buildings and improvements." No buildings are specified and none are specifically located on the property. However, the substantial increase in the value of the property between 1847 and 1875 suggests that Vermillion may have erected a dwelling and other buildings during his tenure on the property.

Daniel Ferguson lived barely a year after purchasing the property. Numerous bills presented to his executor by various local businessmen clearly indicate that Ferguson had undertaken a major building project during the last year of his life. Among the accounts presented for payment were bills for dressed siding, flooring, stepping, lathe, shingles, lime, paint, paint brushes, calk, whitewash, and pickets. The first item in his estate inventory was a lot of bricks. He also planted an extensive orchard, including apple, pear, cherry, peach, plum and apricot trees; quince; currants; and grape vines. Ferguson appears to have engaged in general farming and possessed modest household

goods (Prince Georges County 1876). His estate not was finally settled until the mid-1890s after the death of his widow (Prince Georges County 1894a), suggesting that Mrs. Ferguson continued to reside on the premises until her death some years later.

On November 1, 1878, James Ferguson of Baker City, Oregon, executor of Ferguson's estate, purchased a strip of ground from his neighbor to the west, Andrew Langdon, for use as a private road leading "...from the farm whereof Daniel Ferguson died seized to the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike (U.S. Route 1), 20 ft wide and 252 perches long" (Prince Georges County 1878). This road, subsequently called Edgewood Road, was conveyed with the land until 1937 (Prince Georges County 1937).

The probate records for Daniel Ferguson's estate includes a deed of sale dated September 11, 1893, in which James Ferguson conveyed the property to James C. Roberts for $5000 (Prince Georges County 1876). However, the following year on June 27, 1894, Ferguson sold the same piece of property to Francis Shannabrook (Prince Georges County 1894a). Several days later, James C. Rogers negotiated a quit claim on the property, voiding the previous sale as no money had been received (Prince Georges County 1894b). The grantor index indicates that Francis Shannabrook was very active in real estate during the ensuing years, buying and selling building lots as well as larger parcels of land. Shannabrook's disposition of the property could not be determined. However, by 1923, the land which comprised the Ferguson Farm and the farm road was sold by William P. Macgruder to Alice B. Howe for $10,000 (Prince Georges County 1923). Unfortunately, the Macgruder-Howe deed contained no recitation. Two years later, Howe sold the property to John Rector, assuming the mortgage on same (Prince Georges County 1925a, 1925b). By 1928, Rector's mortgage was in default, and Alice Howe regained title to the property (Prince Georges County 1928a) and sold the same to H. Clifton Byrd (Prince Georges County 1928b) who, in turn, conveyed the property the same with other property to the University of Maryland (Prince Georges County 1929a, 1929b, 1929c).

Site 18PR425 was located on land owned ca. 1803 by Nathan Prather. Nathan Prather's land was apparently the western half of Hog Harbor and Prather's Folly, the eastern portion then belonging to Benjamin Prather who had renamed his property Mount Prospect (Prince Georges County 1803, 1836).

On August 1, 1843, Nathan Prather conveyed the tracts of land called Hog Harbor and Prather's Folly, specified as the land on which he now dwells, to John C. Prather (Prince Georges County 1843). Prather's house site has not been identified. John C. Prather continued to live on the property for nearly forty years until his death in 1870, at which time the property was divided among his three daughters (Prince Georges County 1870). According to the partition agreement, Mary McKnew received Lot # 1, Flavilla Turner received Lot # 2, and Ann Mitchell received Lot # 3. The south end of the property had been previously laid out (probably to the son Charles T. Prather) and is probably the site of the family's dwelling. The property east of the railroad was to be held in common by the three sisters. Site 18PR424 is located at the eastern end of Lot # 1 granted to Mary McKnew nee Prather who was married to William McKnew. Mary McKnew died shortly after her father and the property reverted to her husband, William. On May 30, 1877, McKnew secured a mortgage for $1100 with the land his deceased wife had inherited from her father (Prince Georges County 1877). Two years later, McKnew's mortgage was foreclosed (Prince Georges County 1879), and most of the land sold to James D. Cassard. At the time of the sale, it was described as the land upon which William McKnew formerly resided. Apparently, McKnew retained two small parcels of land at the eastern end of the property which, at his death in 1882, were bequeathed to Lily K. Fitzhugh (Prince Georges County 1882).

There is no evidence specifically identifying a dwelling on McKnew's property. At the time of his death, the land he still owned from his wife's estate was described as "in timber." It is possible, however, that the dwelling associated with Site 18PR425 was erected by William McKnew between 1879 and 1882 on land which had been exempted from his foreclosure. According to his

estate inventory, William McKnew lived simply in a very modest household and does not appear to have been actively engaged in farming, husbandry or any other occupation (Prince Georges County 1882). No succeeding deeds contain specific references to dwellings or other structures on this property. During the early twentieth century, parts of the western half of the land originally devised to Mary McKnew were included in parts of the Sunnyside and Hollywood subdivisions; and, at the present time, I-495 subsumes a large part of the mid-section and east end of the property, leaving only a small area north of I-495 and east of the railroad intact (Figures 1 and 2).

The cemetery, Site 18PR426, which is located midway between sites 18PR424 and 425 (Figure 2), was originally part of the property later known as the Ferguson Farm (Site 18PR424). On May 16, 1873, three years before he sold the premises to Daniel Ferguson, Nicholas Vermillion sold ". . .a parcel of land in 'An Addition to Hog Harbor' known and used as a graveyard. . ." containing 29 1/4 sq perches to the Administrators of the Estate of Mary McKnew nee Prather, wife of William McKnew (Prince Georges County 1873). The legible headstones recorded during the Phase I investigations can be identified as members of the Prather family associated with the project area during the nineteenth century:

1.	John C. Prather	Father of Mary Prather McKnew, dead by 1870.
2.	Nathan Prather	Born 1803, possibly the son of Mary and John C. Prather who is mentioned in his mother's will (Prince Georges County 1857).
3.	Mary Prather	Widow of John C. Prather.
4.	F. Laviller	Probably Flavilla Turner nee Prather, daughter of Mary and John C. Prather, mentioned in her mother's will (Prince Georges County 1857).
5.	Mary McKnew	Daughter of Mary and John C. Prather.

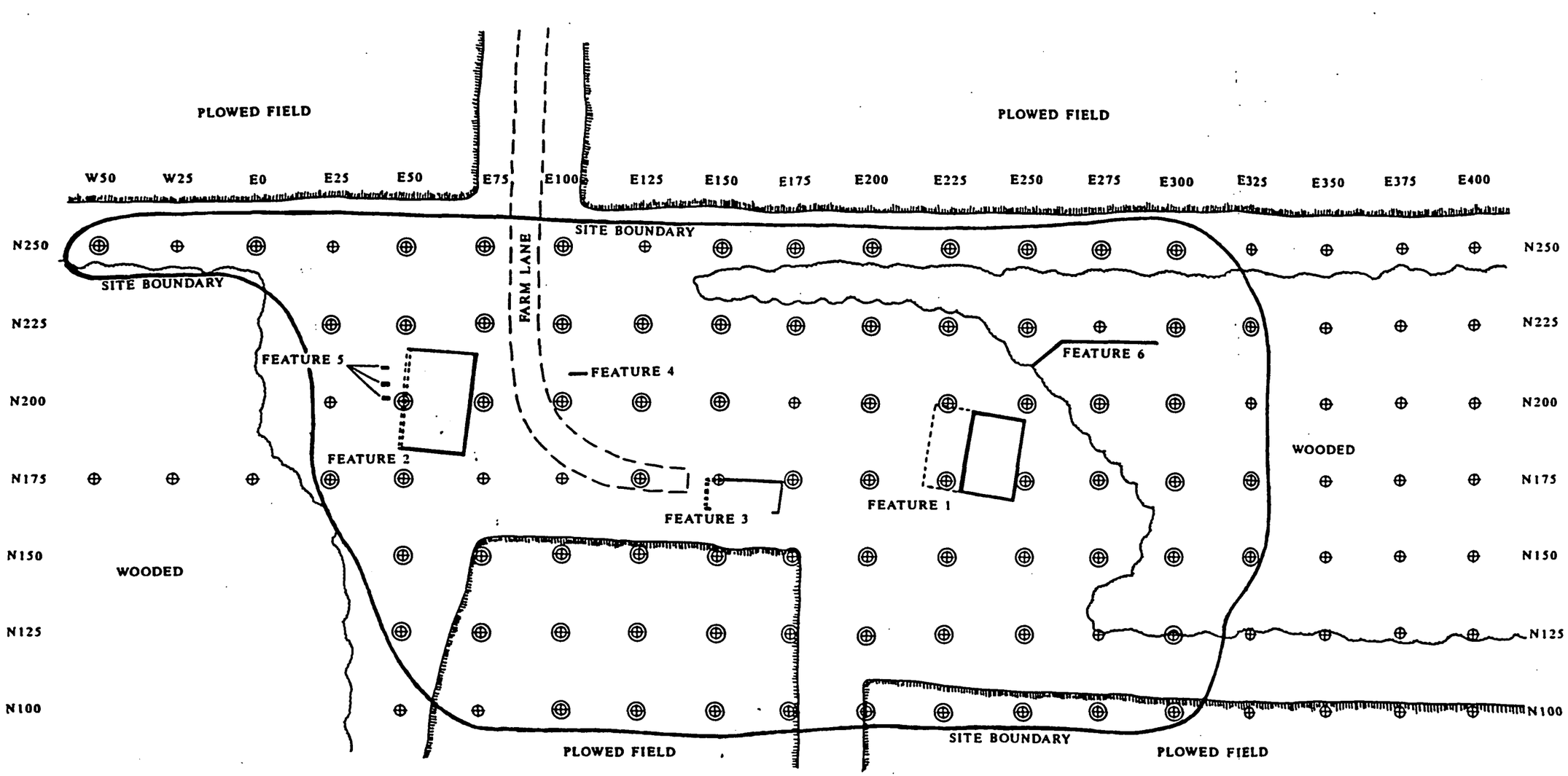
Since all of the extant stones record only the kin of John C. Prather, it is likely that the cemetery was established either by John C. Prather after acquiring the land from

his father in 1843 (Prince Georges County 1843), or, perhaps, by his father, Nathan Prather, after division of Hog Harbor and Prather's Folly ca. 1803 (Prince Georges County 1803). A cemetery was also described in the Last Will and Testament of Benjamin Prather dated July 21, 1836 (Prince Georges County 1836), but does not appear to be associated with lands in the project area. Benjamin Prather's cemetery is described as 1/2 acre of land in the Mount Prospect tract[1], which served as a family burying ground and is located at the back of the orchard north of his dwelling house. No references to the cemetery appear in subsequent deeds, nor could its disposition be determined after 1873.

Archeological Data

Site 18PR424 encompasses an area covering approximately one acre and extends approximately 280 ft east/west by 140 ft north/south (Figure 9). The eastern two-thirds of the site area is wooded, with the remainder in grass. The site is bounded by agricultural fields to the north and to the south. The "agricultural component" of the site, as reflected by Features 2 and 5, is separated from the "residential component" by an unpaved farm lane which provided access to the site. A total of one hundred and fifteen shovel test pits were excavated at 25 ft intervals across the site, and seventy-four of these tests yielded artifacts. Pursuant to the examination of shovel test profiles, artifact densities and surficial evidence for foundations, a total of 850 linear ft of four foot wide trenches and several small blocks totalling 800 sq ft of horizontal exposure, were excavated with a backhoe and cleaned off with shovels and trowels (Figure 10). A total area of 4,200 sq ft of horizontal exposure was obtained, amounting to an 11% sample of the total site area.

[1]. Benjamin Prather renamed his share of Hog Harbor and Prather's Folly calling it Mount Prospect.



MAI PROJECT: M-91

USDA BELTSVILLE
PHASE II EVALUATION
SURVEY

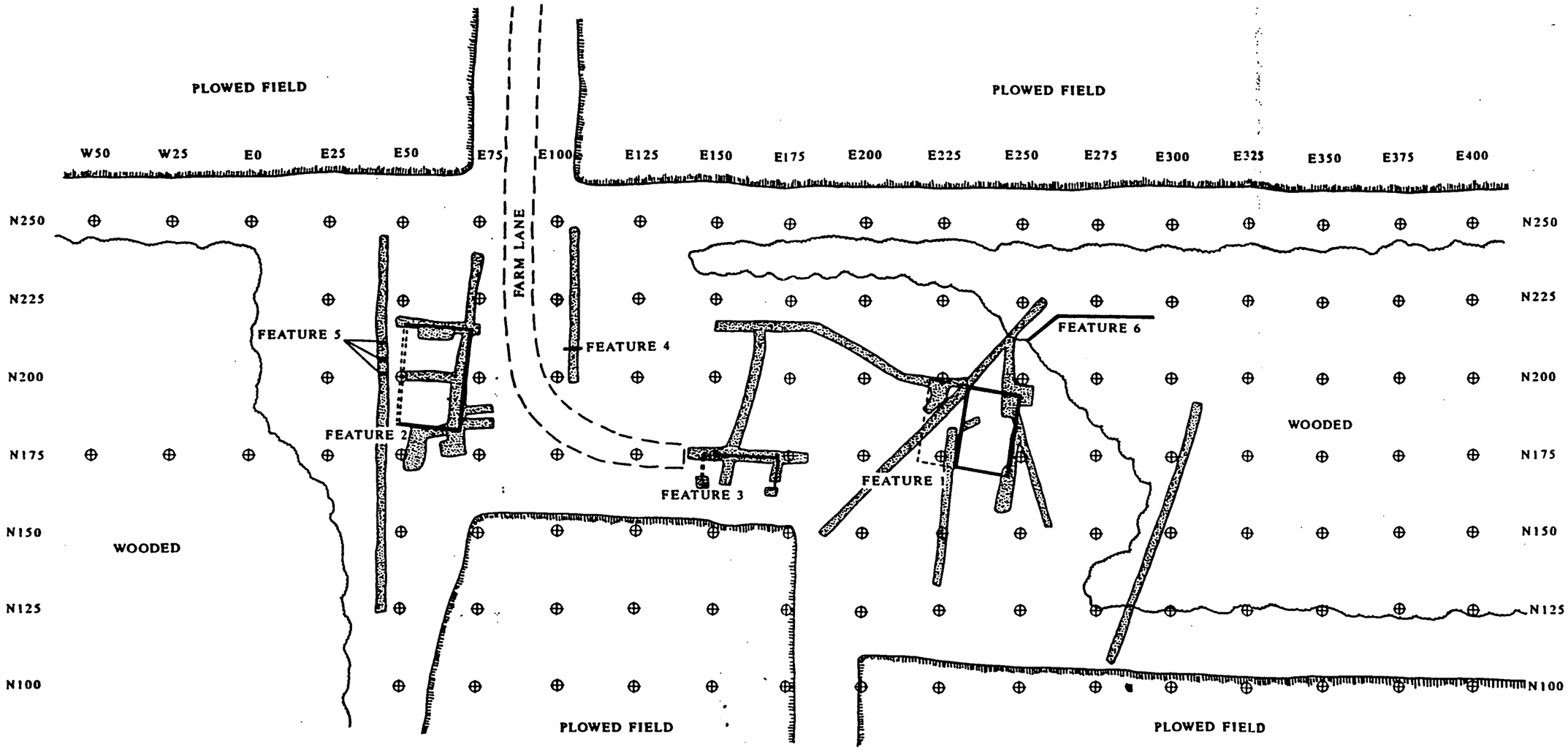
FIGURE 9

SITE 18PR424 - SITE BOUNDARY AS INDICATED BY ARTIFACT RECOVERY IN SHOVEL TEST PITS

Five-hundred and nine artifacts were recovered from the site, along with the locations of six features - a house foundation (Feature 1), a barn foundation (Features 2 and 5), the foundation to a small garage (Feature 3), a small concrete footer which might have supported a sign or an oil tank (Feature 4), and a 40-ft-long section of bullet-nosed concrete retaining wall, which would have bordered a flower and/or vegetable garden (Feature 6).

Feature 1 (**Figure 11 and Plate 5**) consisted of an 18 by 28 ft house foundation comprised of three distinct components, including a section of brick foundation 18 ft long by 12 ft wide, a cinder block foundation abutting the brick foundation and measuring 18 by 16 ft, as well as two sections of cinder block footer, which would have supported a patio and/or porch attached to the west facade of the house. Other structural elements associated with the house include a small section of brick wall extending from the northeast corner of the brick foundation; a cast iron pipe which came in through the west gable end of the house and would have hooked up with a municipal sewer; and a section of flat, mortared stone which may have served as some sort of path or walkway to the house and/or the garden. The brick portion of the foundation (**Plate 5**) appears to be the oldest section of the house and also appears to have been constructed out of wasters and salvaged bricks. The foundation was mortared with some sort of gravelly concrete aggregate. A test unit (**Plate 6**) excavated in the northeast corner on the inside of the foundation encountered a concrete footer and floor at a depth of three ft, indicating that the structure had a half basement. The floor and the footer were most likely poured after the house was built. The deposits encountered in the course of unit excavation consisted of rubble fill with modern artifacts, indicating that the structure was of frame construction and was torn down and used to fill the basement cavity, sometime after ca. 1950 A.D. The amount of damage which was caused during the demolition process must have been severe, as evidenced by the missing sections of the foundation, as well as by the fragmentary nature of the architectural debris comprising the destruction rubble. Feature 2 (**Figure 12**) consists of the foundation remains of a 24-ft-wide by approximately 36-ft-wide barn which would have had open bays along its west facade. The foundation consisted of poured concrete extending six inches into the subsoil, as well as discontinuous footers which most likely would have supported structural

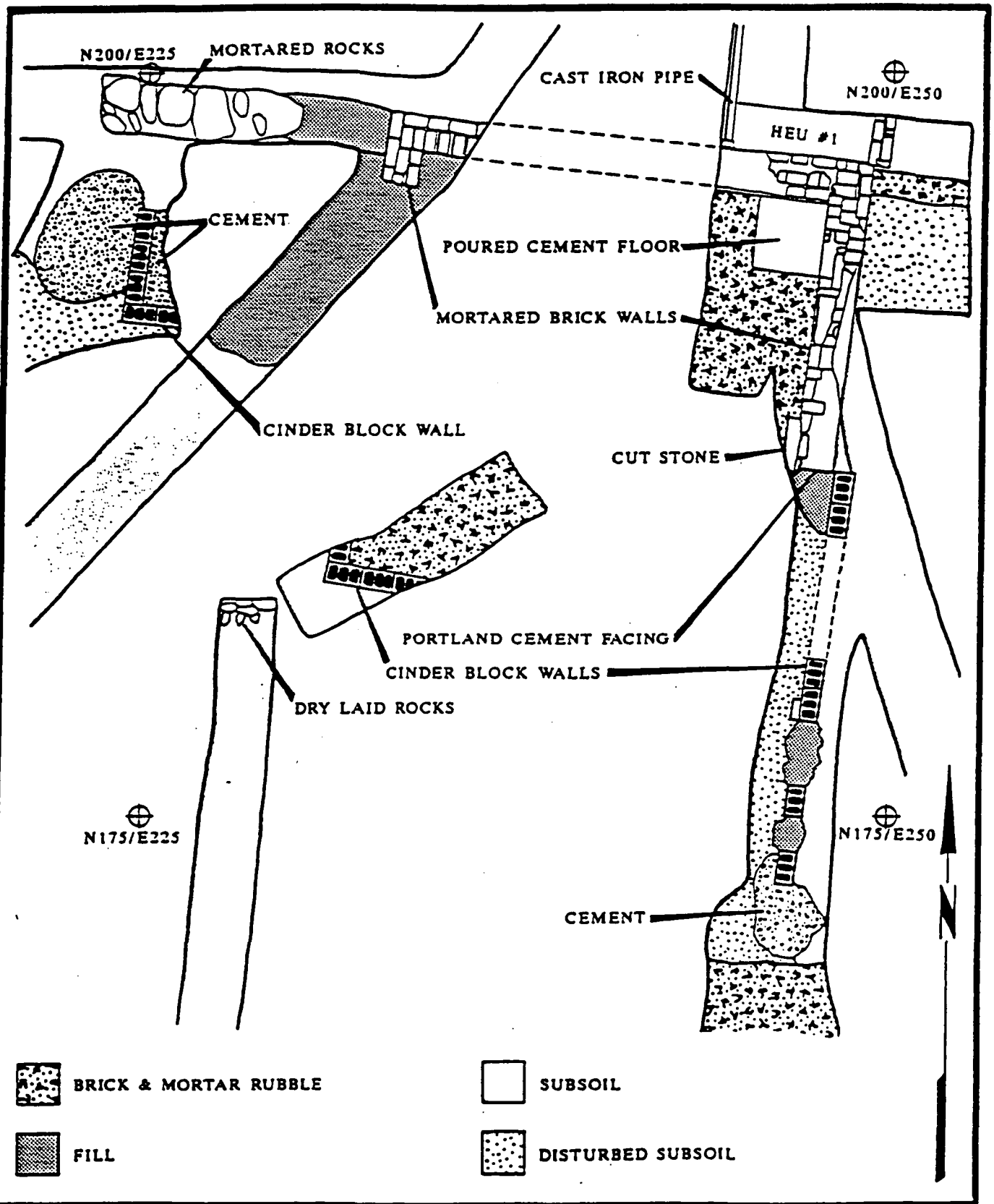
beams. The south gable end of the structure was entirely obliterated, and the long measurement for the structure was based on the assumption that the southernmost bay would have been the same size as the northern bay. The presence of broken chunks of concrete wall in the stripped area at the south end also tends to indicate that the return would have been in that approximate location. Three stains (Feature 5) located just west of the barn appear to be large posts of unknown function. Feature 3 (Figure 10) represents the concrete foundations of a small outbuilding which may have functioned as a garage or a shed of some sort.



MAI PROJECT: M-91

USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 10
SITE 18PR424 - PLAN VIEW SHOWING GRID TEST UNITS & TRENCHES & FEATURES



MAI PROJECT: M-91
USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 11
SITE 18PR424 - PLAN VIEW OF FEATURE 1 (HOUSE FOUNDATION)

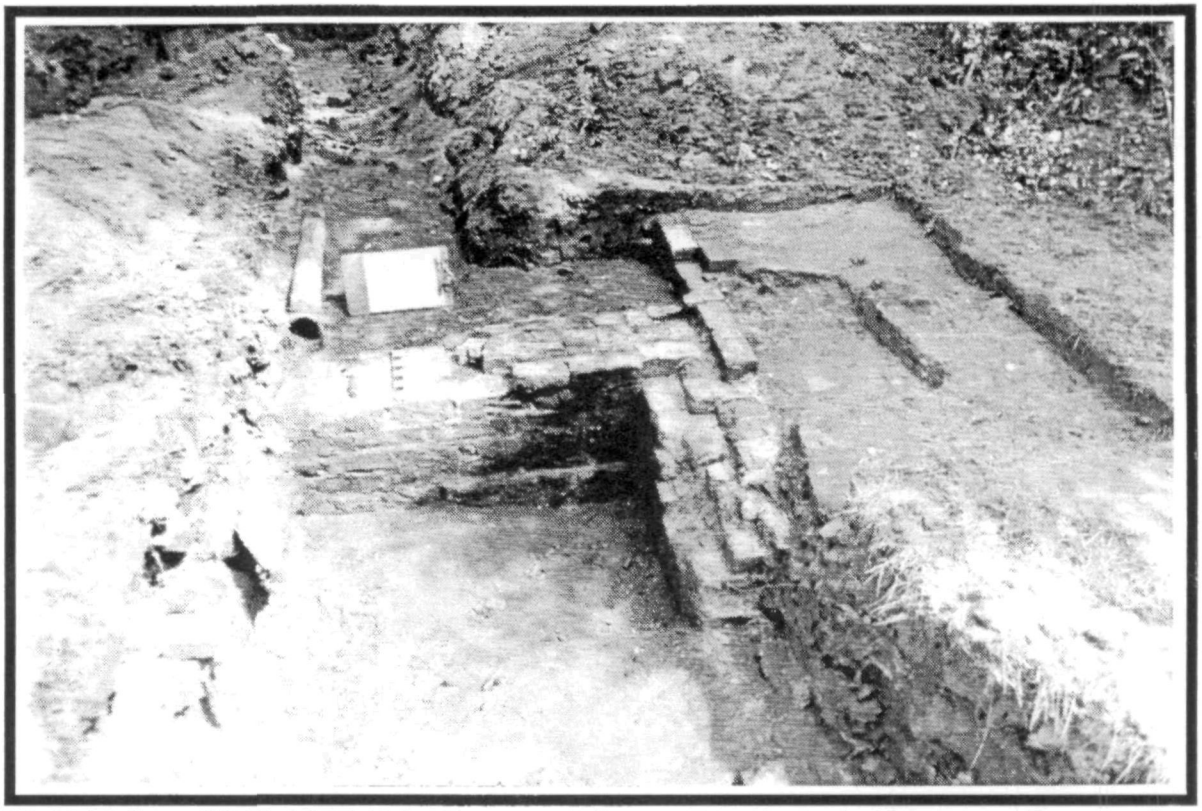
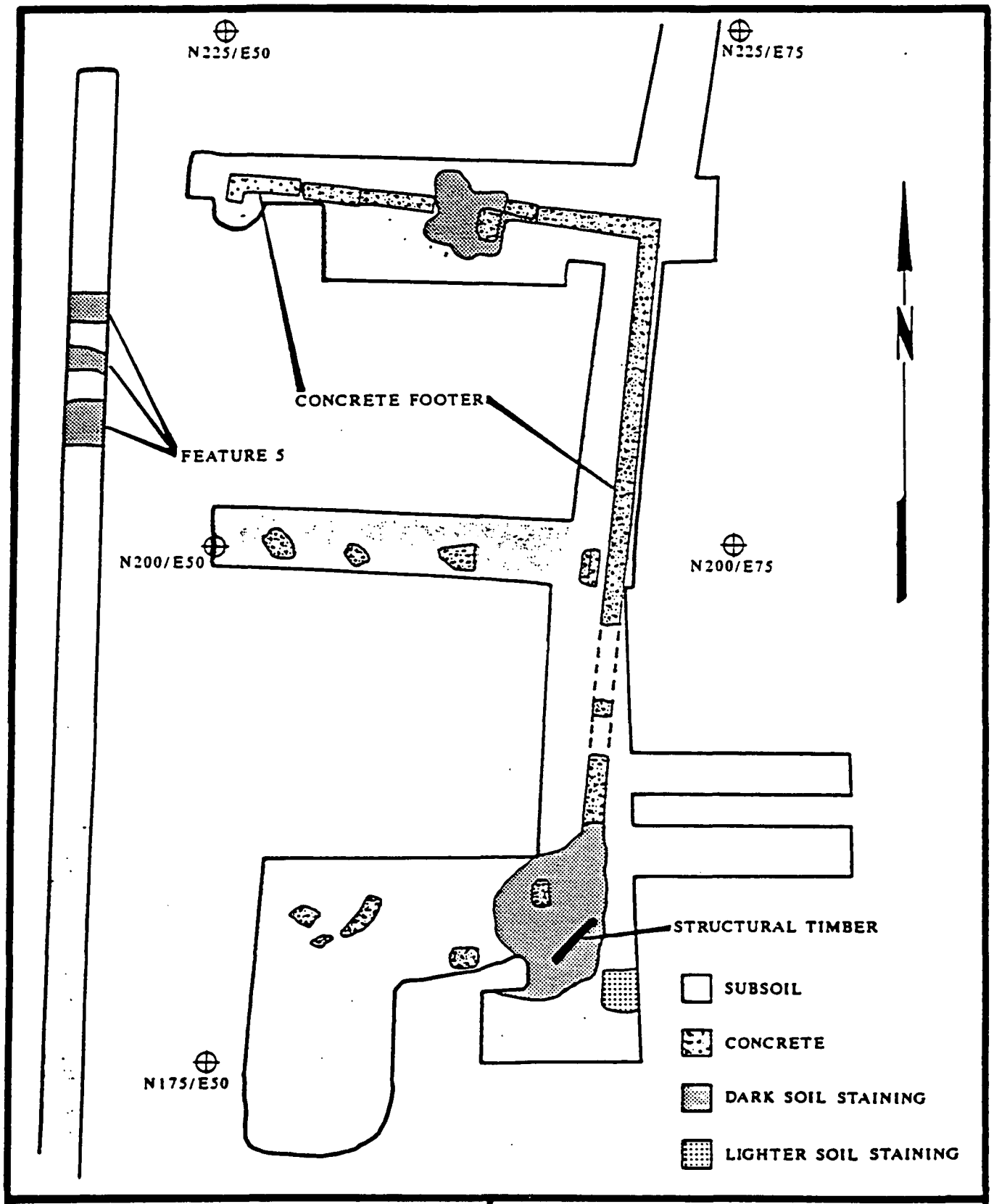


PLATE 5: SITE 18PR424 - Feature 1 (house foundation), Northeast Corner of Foundation, Looking North

PLATE 6: SITE 18PR424 - Test Unit 1 Showing Concrete Floor in Basement of Feature 1 (house), Looking North



MAI PROJECT: M-91
USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

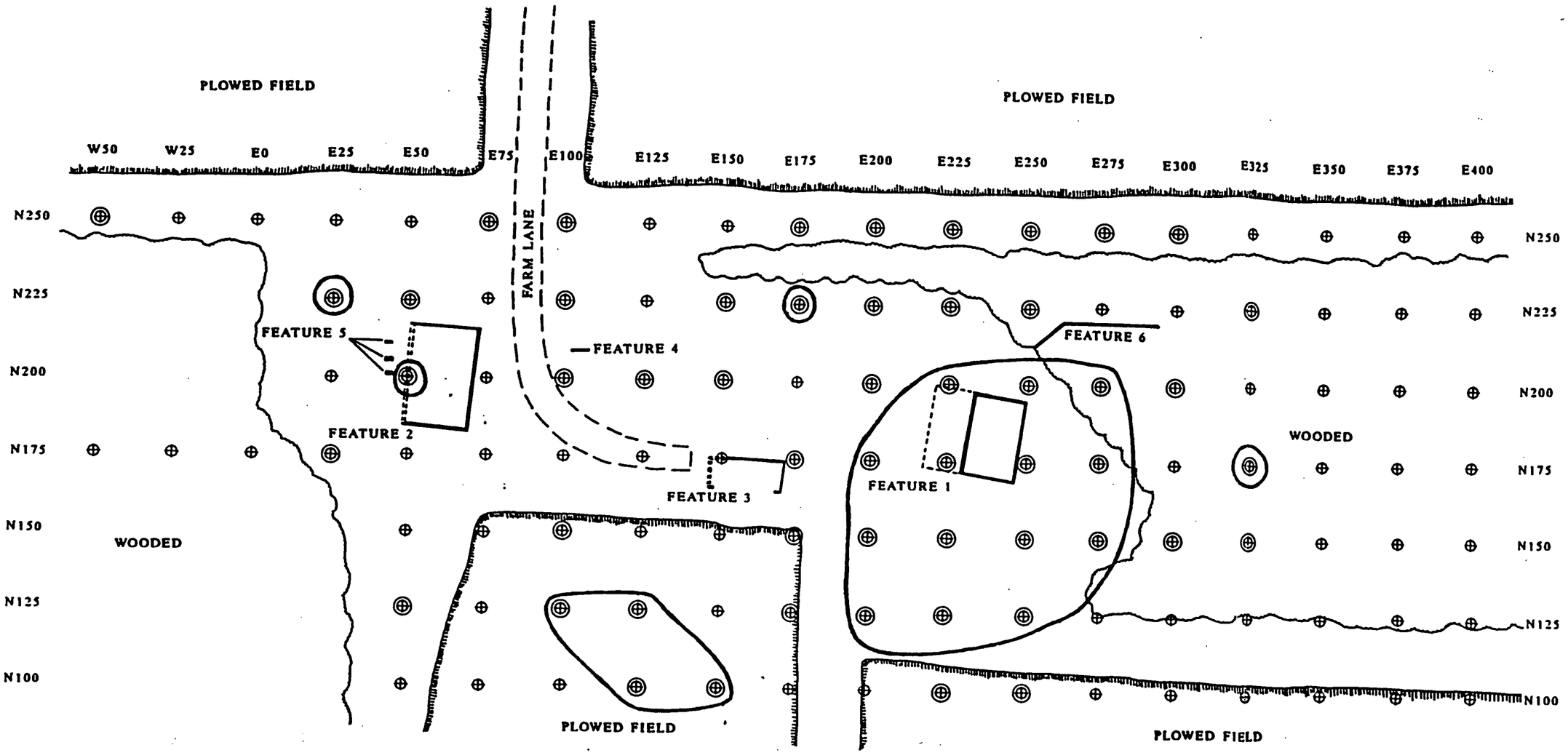
FIGURE 12
SITE 18PR424 - PLAN VIEW OF FEATURE 2 (BARN FOUNDATION)

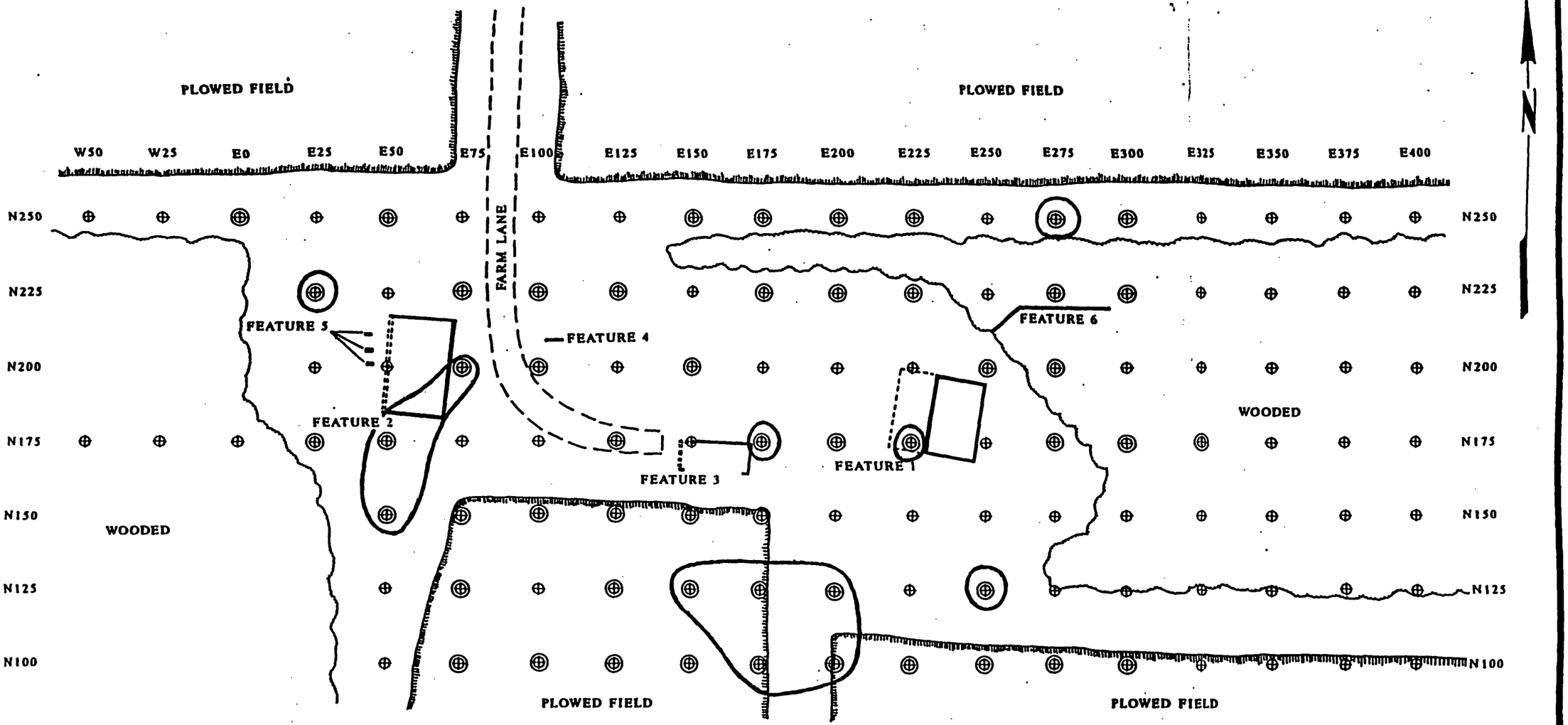
The distributions of architectural and kitchen group artifacts (Figures 13 and 14) are generally unpatterned, with the exception of the concentration of architectural debris close to the house (Figure 13). The remainder of the architectural debris is largely scattered over most of the yard areas of the site. The distribution of kitchen group artifacts (Figure 14) is also somewhat unpatterned, although the vast majority of these items appear to have been disposed of in the areas of the site away from the main residence. Other functional groupings such as arms, activities, and personal items, are represented by so few items that the distributions were meaningless and did not contribute to any understanding of the site occupant's status, ethnicity, or behavior.

Site 18PR425 encompasses an area covering approximately 2/3 of an acre and extends for 260 ft east/west by 100 ft north/south (Figures 15 and 16). A total of fifty-five shovel test pits were excavated across the site at 25 ft intervals and 39 of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. Shovel testing was followed up by the excavation of 280 linear ft of four-foot-wide backhoe trenches and large blocks, which resulted in the horizontal exposure of approximately 1,700 sq ft of area. The horizontal exposure obtained represented a 7% sample of the site area.

Testing resulted in the recovery of 221 artifacts and in the location of two features which were previously identified in the course of the initial Phase I survey (Thomas et al. 1992). Feature 1 represents the remains of a house foundation, while Feature 2 consists of the foundations of an outbuilding of undetermined origin.

Feature 1 (Figure 17) consists of a brick foundation 14 ft wide by 36 ft long, and generally oriented along a north/south axis. The foundation was somewhat insubstantial and consisted of a three-brick-thick south gable end by two-brick-thick north gable end and facades. The south gable end consisted of four courses of stretchers laid on top of the subsoil and mortared with a concrete aggregate, while the remainder of the foundation consisted of a double row of bricks laid as stretchers and headers (Plate 7). Feature 2 (Figures 15 and 16) consisted of a 15-ft-wide by 30-ft-long concrete foundation, half of which was comprised of an open bay. A small test unit excavated on the inside of the foundation indicated that the concrete extended three inches into the subsoil, and that the walls were not supported by footers. The


PLOWED FIELD
PLOWED FIELD
W50
W25
E0
E25
E50
E75
E100
E125
E150
E175
E200
E225
E250
E275
E300
E325
E350
E375
E400
N250
N225
N200
N175
N150
N125
N100
FARM LANE
FEATURE 5
FEATURE 4
FEATURE 2
FEATURE 3
FEATURE 6
FEATURE 1
WOODED
WOODED
PLOWED FIELD
PLOWED FIELD
N
SHOVEL TEST
SHOVEL TEST WITH ARTIFACTS
FOUNDATIONS/RETAINING WALLS/FOOTERS
WOODLINES
LIMIT OF AGRICULTURAL FIELDS
HIGH DENSITY AREAS - MORE THAN 4 ARCHITECTURAL ARTIFACTS (NAILS, BRICK & WINDOW GLASS)
0 FEET 75
0 METERS 20
SCALE
MAI PROJECT: M-91
USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY
FIGURE 13
SITE 81PR424 - DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHITECTURAL ARTIFACTS

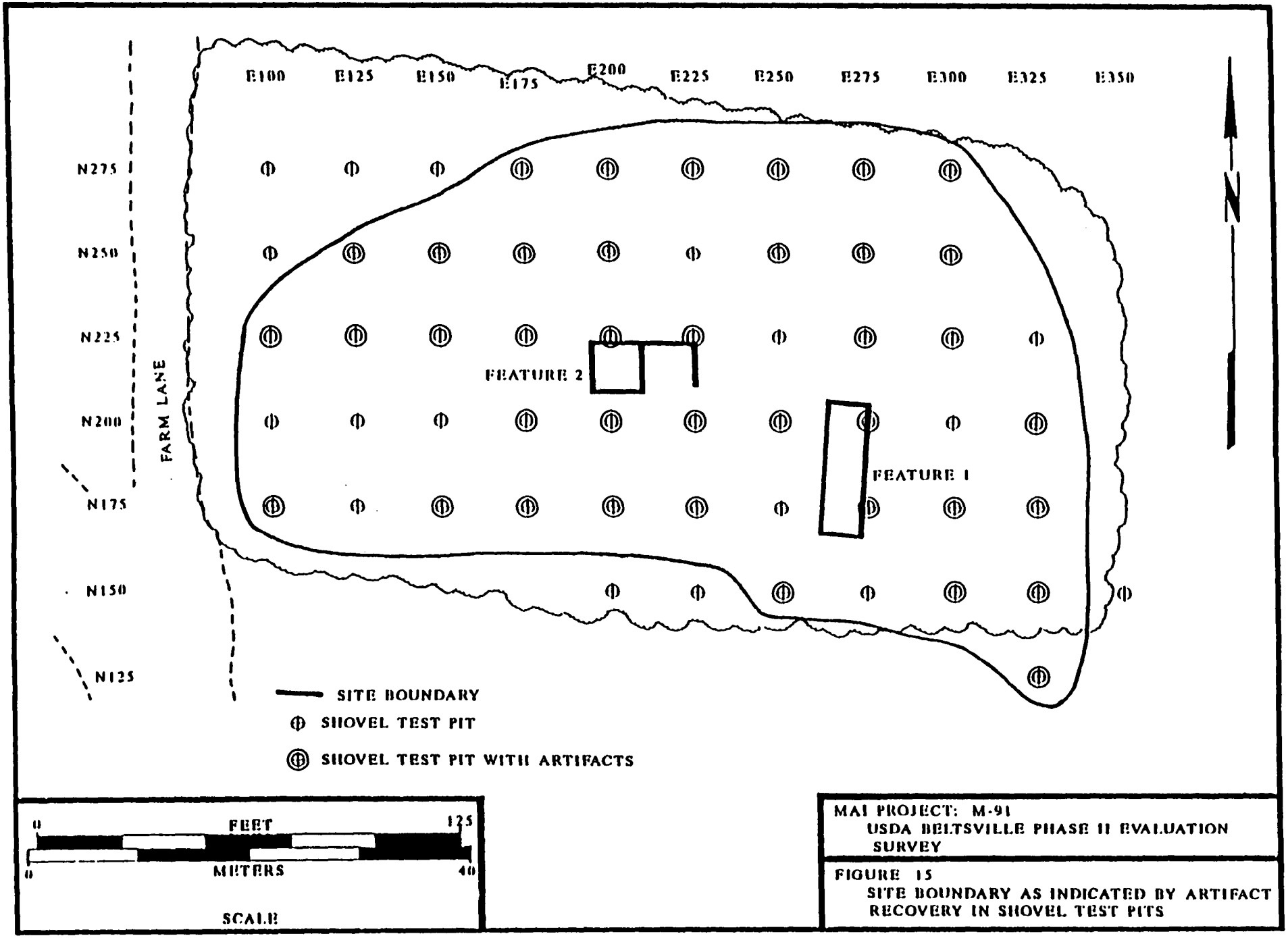


MAI PROJECT: M-91

USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

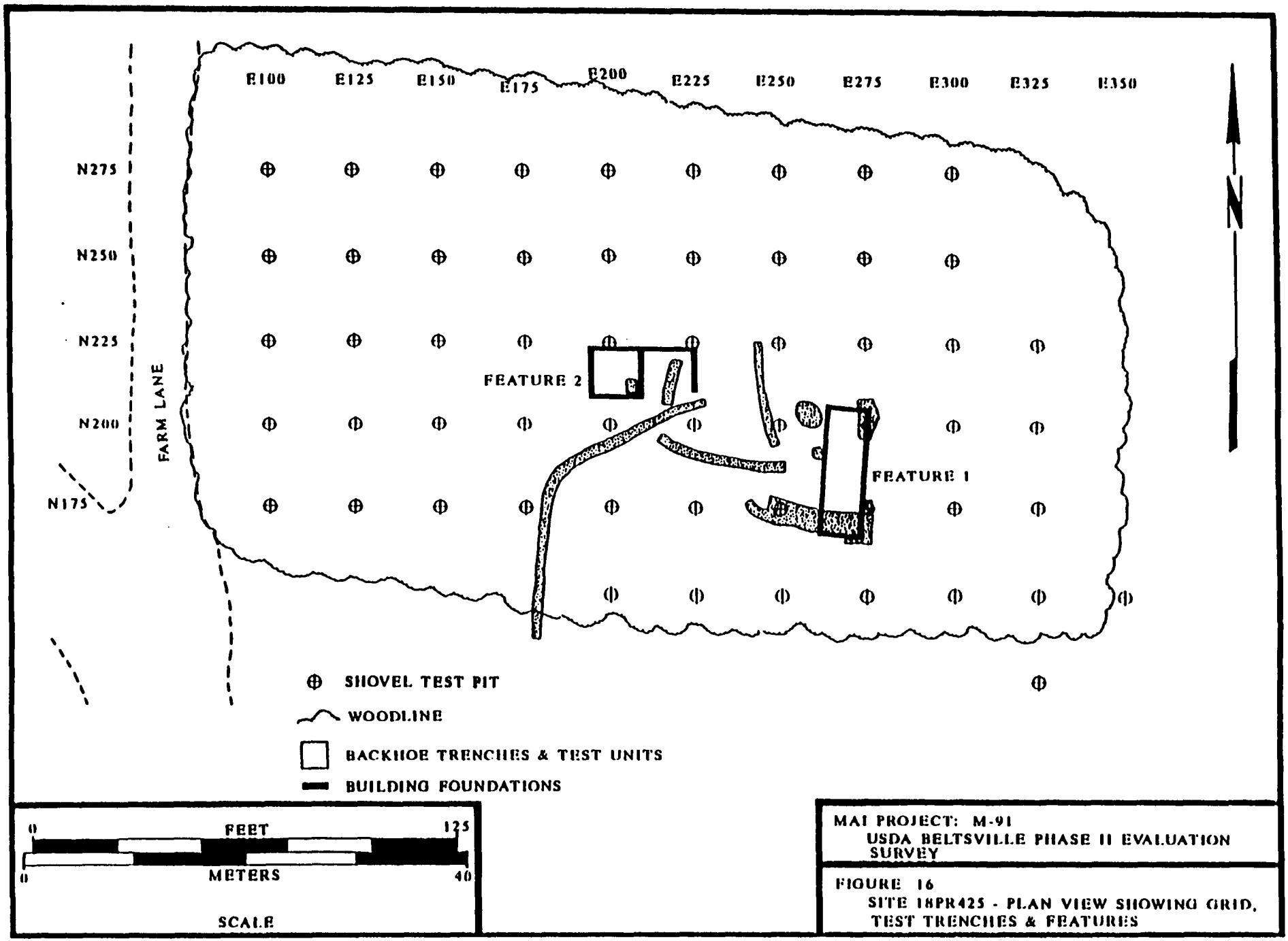
FIGURE 14

SITE 18PR424 - DISTRIBUTION OF KITCHEN GROUP ARTIFACTS



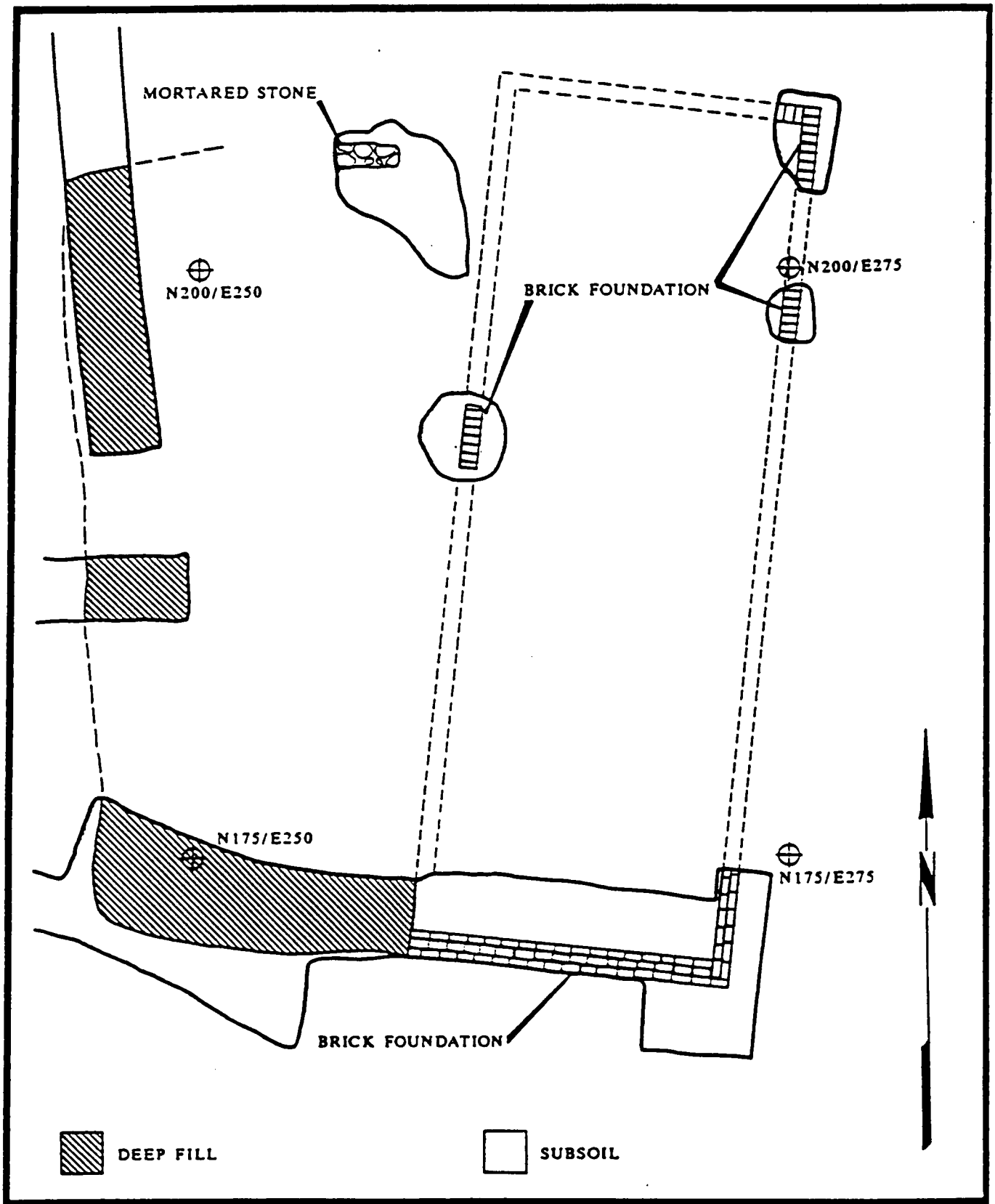
MAI PROJECT: M-91
USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 15
SITE BOUNDARY AS INDICATED BY ARTIFACT RECOVERY IN SHOVEL TEST PITS



MAI PROJECT: M-91
USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 16
SITE 18PR425 - PLAN VIEW SHOWING GRID, TEST TRENCHES & FEATURES



MAI PROJECT: M-91
USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 17
SITE 18PR425 - PLAN VIEW OF FEATURE 1 (HOUSE FOUNDATION)

function of this structure could not be ascertained from its size, shape, and/or contents, although it is suggested that Feature 2 post-dates Feature 1, and may have served as a combination garage and storage shed. It is unlikely that such a foundation resting on the sandy soils mantling the site would have supported anything more substantial than a small, lightly constructed one-story building.

The artifact distributions noted at Site 18PR424 are mostly unpatterned. The distributions of architectural artifacts (Figure 18) are heaviest in the area around Feature 2. The reasons for this distribution are related to the fact that, concurrently with the demolition of these structures, a large hole was excavated to the south of Feature 2 and to the west of Feature 1; the above-ground components of both of the structures were apparently bulldozed into the hole and capped with soil from the hole. The distribution of kitchen group artifacts (Figure 19) is fairly good and is consistent with the types of patterns one would expect on an historic site. The largest concentration of materials is located around Features 1 and 2, with pockets of high density concentrations in the backyard portions of the site. As was the case with Site 18PR424, other functional artifact groups were under-represented and did not cluster in any meaningful way.

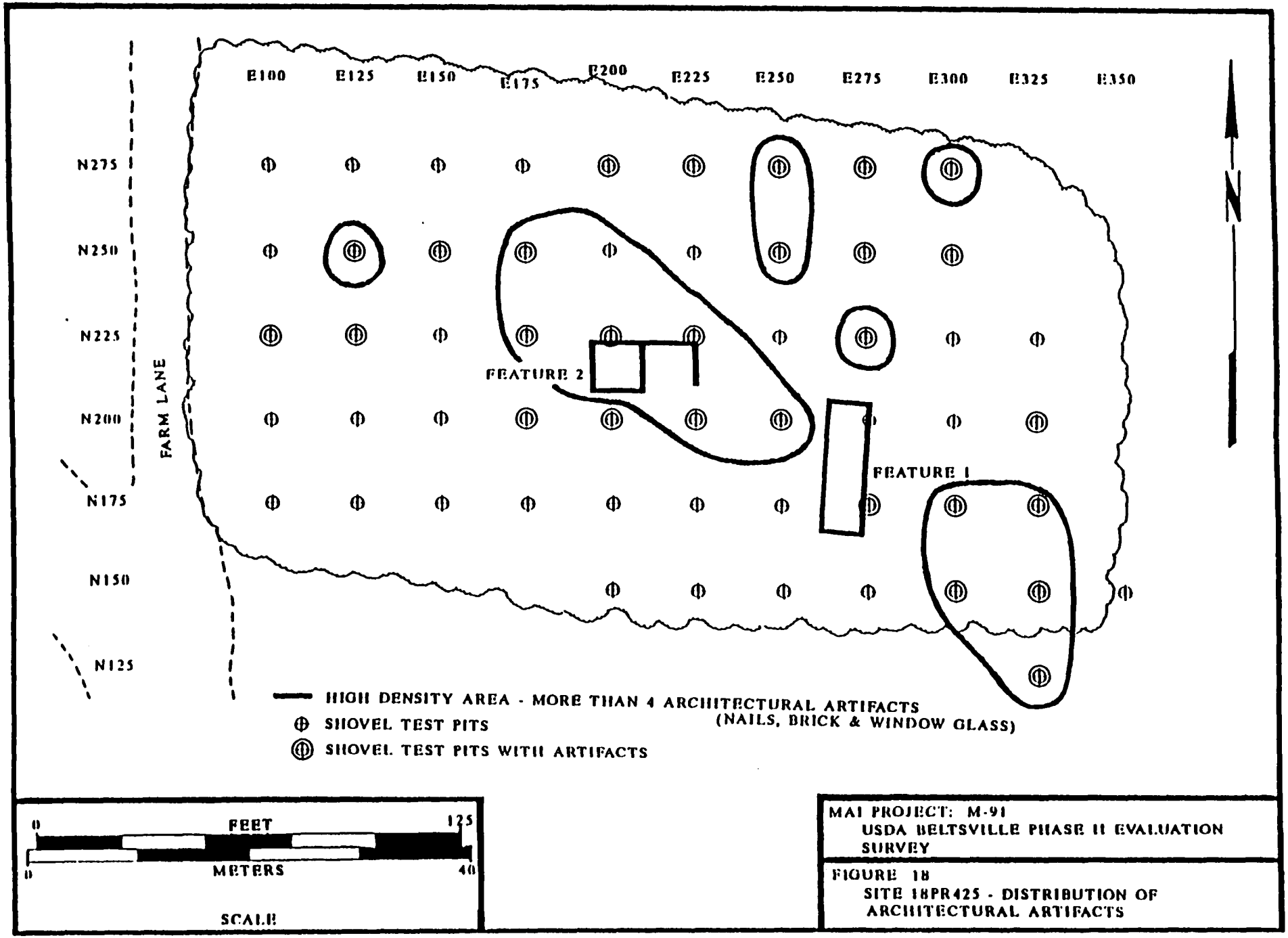
Artifact Analysis of Sites 18PR424 and 18PR425

A total of 730 artifacts was recovered during Phase II investigations at the two historic sites in the project area, including 509 artifacts recovered from Site 18PR424 and 221 artifacts recovered from Site 18PR425. Most of these artifacts (91.9%) were recovered from the shovel test loci, while the remainder were recovered from the hand-excavated units and from the backhoe spoil.

The historic artifacts ranged in date from the mid-nineteenth century to the present, with the majority or materials dating from the late nineteenth/twentieth century. Several fragments of good quality glazed header bricks, which may date to the eighteenth century, were recovered from Site 18PR424. However, these brick fragments were recovered from disturbed contexts containing later materials and do not appear to represent an earlier period of construction at the site. Two prehistoric

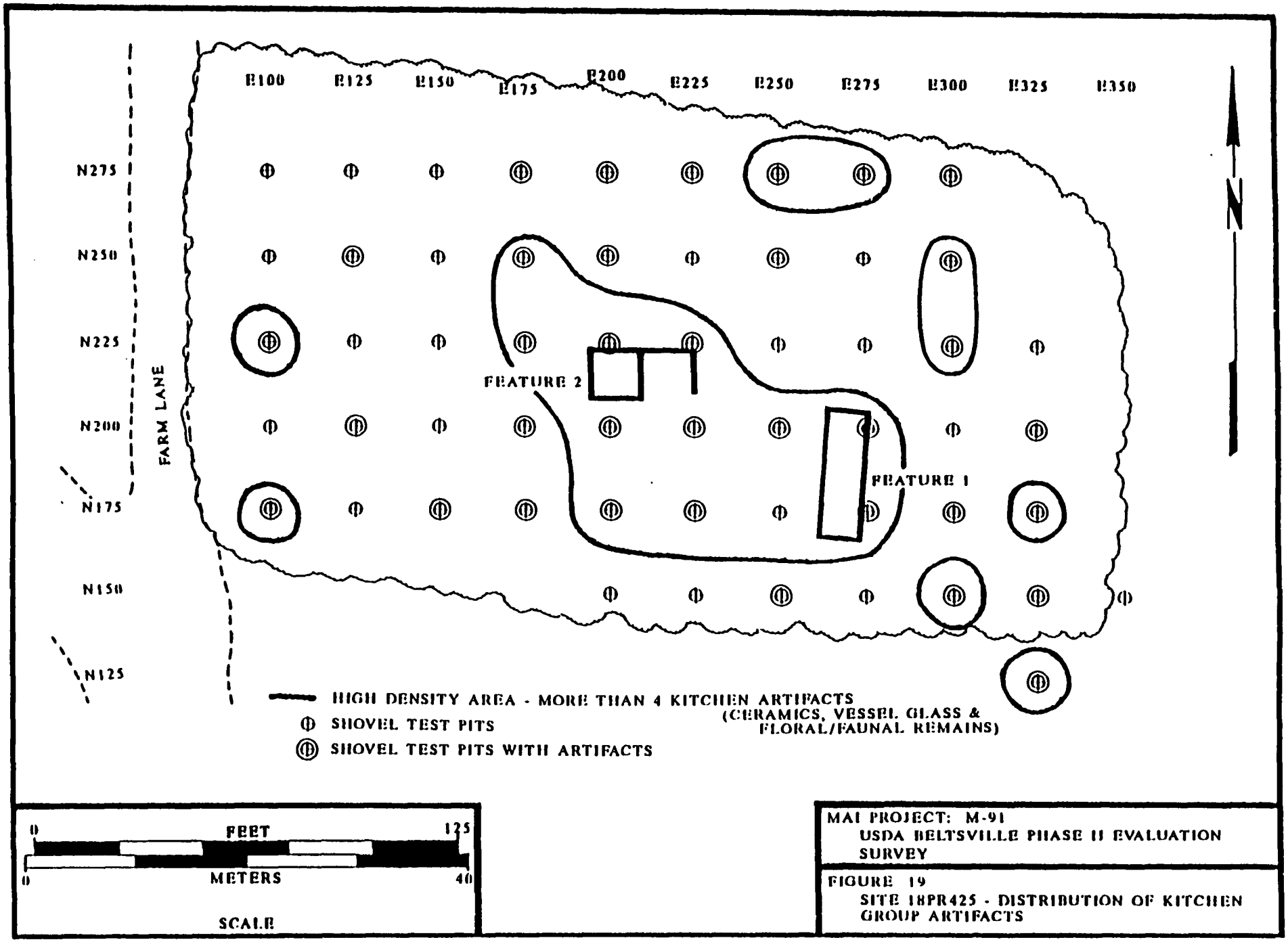
artifacts, a quartz flake and the base of a quartz point of unknown type, were also recovered from Site 18PR425.

PLATE 7: SITE 18PR425 - Feature 1 (house foundation), Southeast Corner of Foundation, Looking East



MAI PROJECT: M-91
USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 18
SITE 18PR425 - DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHITECTURAL ARTIFACTS



MAI PROJECT: M-91
USDA BELTSVILLE PHASE II EVALUATION SURVEY

FIGURE 19
SITE 18PR425 - DISTRIBUTION OF KITCHEN GROUP ARTIFACTS

Nearly half of the artifacts recovered from these historic sites (43.4% from 18PR424 and 45.2% from 18PR425) were architectural materials. The architectural materials consisted largely of nails, brick fragments, and window glass. Most of the nails were in very poor condition and could not be identified by type. The nails which could be identified by type included common wire nails, wire roofing nails and machine-cut nails dating to the late nineteenth/twentieth century. Other building materials included two hinges (a butt hinge and a strap hinge), tar roofing material, cement mortar, fragments of sewer pipe, and fragments of oval tile commonly used in the construction of tile drain fields. As anticipated, the larger amounts of building materials tended to be associated with known building locations. Aside from the glazed header brick fragments mentioned above, no other early building materials were identified at 18PR424.

The majority of the ceramics and glass recovered from the two historic sites (46.2% from 18PR424 and 35.4% from 18PR425) consisted of small fragments which could not be identified by vessel type or function. The ceramic sherds consisted largely of white earthenware, vitreous china and utilitarian stoneware dating to the late nineteenth/twentieth century. A few fragments of pearlware, creamware and utilitarian stonewares dating to the mid-nineteenth century were also recovered. The glass was contemporary with the ceramics. The glass and ceramic artifacts which could be identified by vessel type or function were consistent with the fragmentary sherds and included inexpensive tablewares, canning jars, commercial beverage bottles and commercial food containers. A few artifacts relating to Health and Hygiene were recovered, such as a black, hard rubber pocket comb, a shaving mug, and the base of a clear glass prescription medicine bottle. Clothing-related artifacts included a brass shirt stud, a decomposing, four-holed shell button, and a grommet-type fastener. Other artifacts including a coal chisel, a railroad spike, a horseshoe, a pen knife, several brass bullet shells, and the brass bases of shotgun shells. Conspicuous by their absence were any artifacts associated with tobacco use, especially kaolin pipe stem or bowl fragments. Some faunal remains were recovered, including a shark tooth and a reptilian vertebrae. All of the artifact assemblages were consistent with secondary deposits in fill or disturbance. No artifact distributions were observed which indicate the presence of undisturbed cultural deposits associated with the historic occupations

at either Site 18PR424 or Site 18PR425.

C. Evaluation of Significance and Integrity

1. Site 18PR94

Site 18PR94 was previously determined to be significant in the course of archeological surveys conducted to the east of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and portions of the site were subjected to Data Recovery subsequent to those surveys (LeeDecker et al. 1992). The portions of the site which were located on U.S.D.A.-owned land west of the railroad represent the westernmost margins of the site and also appear to represent relatively low density specialized activity areas associated with the living areas which, based on the data recovered from the site, were located close in and adjacent to Indian Creek. The data from the portions of 18PR94 in the project area tend to indicate that the activity areas located at the north and south ends of the site evidence a narrow range of activities such as hunting and the refurbishing of tool kits, which included tool manufacturing and maintenance activities. Archaic period occupations appear to have been fairly evenly distributed across the site, while the Woodland period components were clustered in the northernmost concentration on the site. Differential use of lithic materials was also evidenced in the assemblage of recovered artifacts. Locally-procured quartzite cobbles appear to have been used in the manufacture of points and bifaces exclusively during the Archaic period, while quartz appears to have been the lithic material of choice during the Woodland period. The above-outlined patterns and functional interpretations support and duplicate the data reported from the other portions of the site.

Subsurface testing also failed to indicate that the western portions of the site contain or are likely to contain any undisturbed deposits. The site is therefore confined to the plowzone level and is, in large measure, mixed due to overlapping and repeated occupations of the same areas. All of the data tend to indicate that the physical integrity of the archeological deposits contained

in those portions of Site 18PR94, which are located west of the B & O Railroad, are marginal and that the site's research potential has been largely exhausted. It is unlikely that additional survey and/or excavation would substantially add to and/or change the functional interpretations which have been drawn from the data as a result of the Phase II and Phase III Data Recovery investigations previously undertaken at the site.

2. Sites 18PR424 and 425

Both of these sites consist of historic period farmsteads dating to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Based on the documentation and to some extent, on the archeological data recovered in the course of the survey, it appears that Site 18PR424 was established sometime close to ca. 1875 A.D., while Site 18PR425 appears to post-date it around ca. 1880 A.D. The artifact assemblages recovered from these sites do not reflect the patterns which would normally be anticipated for residential/farmstead sites. The architectural group is grossly over-represented, while such things as personal items are grossly under-represented. Also notable by their absence are entire functional groups such as activities and discarded tools, which would normally be found on a farm.

The observed patterns are most likely the product of the short duration of the occupations of the sites, along with the fact that the sites were vacated when the properties were acquired by the University of Maryland, and subsequently by the United States Government. The total absence of primary deposits, the shallowness of the foundations associated with structures, and the manner in which the demolition of the structures was undertaken, all lead to the inescapable conclusion that neither of the sites possess any physical integrity, and also, that neither of the sites have any research potential likely to yield significant data.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the data obtained in the course of the Phase II investigations of those portions of Sites 18PR94, 18PR424, and 18PR425 which are located in the project area currently being considered for construction of a U.S.D.A. office/research facility, it is the considered opinion of MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) that none of the above-referenced sites possess sufficient amounts of integrity and/or research potential beyond that which was documented in the course of the current investigations. It is therefore recommended that the sites (18PR94, 424 and 425) should be determined INELIGIBLE for nomination to either the Maryland and/or the National Register of Historic Places. It is also recommended that the project should be given a determination of "NO EFFECT" and that the proposed action should be permitted without additional consideration of cultural resources.

The following recommendations pertaining to Site 18PR426, a nineteenth century historic cemetery, are designed to help the U.S.D.A. be in compliance with Local and State ordinances pertaining to the exhumation and relocation of human remains, and do not fall within the purview of Section 106 of the NHPA. The following steps will need to be implemented prior to the disturbance of the cemetery, if it is determined that relocation of the remains is inevitable due to design constraints.

1) A preliminary investigation will need to be carried out to ascertain the full extent of the burial area and locate all potentially unmarked grave shafts.

2) Notify the county coroner/medical examiner and/or the health department of intent to exhume graves, and obtain required permits.

3) Publish information on headstones in local newspapers for a period of thirty (30) days, in order to locate living descendants.

4) If descendants come forward and wish to make their own arrangements for re-interment, turn over remains after proof of descent is made, along with proof of legal arrangements for final disposition.

5) If descendants do not come forward, proceed with re-interment after thirty (30) day notification period is over.

6) Set-aside a new burial plot, preferably on the property, and mark out with fence or with corner stones.

7) Re-inter marked burials in individual containers, in individual grave shafts, and unmarked burials in individual containers in a mass grave.

8) Restore and reset head and footstones and make arrangements for the care of the burial plot (i.e. mowing the grass).

VI. REFERENCES CITED

Compy, E. Z. W. et al.

1961 Soil Survey, Montgomery County, Maryland. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

Kirby, Robert M., Earle D. Matthews, and Moulton A. Bailey

1967 Soil Survey of Prince Georges County, Maryland. Soil Conservation Service. United States Department of Agriculture. In cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

LeeDecker, Charles H., John W. Martin, and Amy Friedlander

1988 Archaeological Evaluation of the Greenbelt Storage Yard, WMATA Construction Segment E-11, Prince Georges County, Maryland. Prepared by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C. for Wallace, Roberts & Todd, Philadelphia, PA, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Washington, D.C.

Maryland Historical Trust

1986 The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan: Planning the Future of Maryland's Past. Peggy Bruns Weissman, Principal Author. Annapolis, Maryland.

McNamara, Joseph M.

1981 Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland. Maryland Historic Trust.

National Park Service

1983 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. National Park Service.

Prince Georges County

1803 Agreement between Nathan and Benjamin Prather, August 18, 1803, Deedbook JRM-10-103.

1836 Last Will and Testament of Benjamin Prather, 21 July 1836, Probate Records, Administration # 25.

1844 Deed of Sale between Eli S. Baldwin and William Coles, July 16, 1844, Deedbook JBB-3-601.

1843 Deed of Sale between Nathan Prather and John C. Prather, August 1, 1843, Deedbook JBB-3-305.

1847 Deed of Sale between William Coles and Nicholas Vermillion, March 20, 1847, Deedbook JBB-4-787.

1857 Last will and Testament of Mary Prather, 6 July 1857, Probate Records, Administration # 536.

1870 Partition of the Estate of John C. Prather, January 10, 1870, Deedbook H-3-133.

1873 Deed of Sale between Nicholas Vermillion and the Administrators of the Estate of Mary McKnew, May 16, 1873, Deedbook HB-7-311.

1875 Deed of Sale between Nicholar Vermillion and Daniel H. Ferguson, August 7, 1875, Deedbook HB-11-278.

1876 Estate of Daniel H.. Ferguson, October 10, 1876, Probate Records, Administration # 1035.

1877 Mortgage between William McKnew and Elizabeth Ridgley, 30 May 1877, Deedbook HB-12-331.

1879 Deed of Sale Henry W. Rogers, trustee to James D. Cassard, March 8, 1879, Deedbook ATB-1-30).

1878 Deed of Sale between Andrew Langdon and James Ferguson, November 1, 1878, Deedbook HB-14-270)

1882 Last Will and Testament of William McKnew, October 19.1882, Probate Records, Administration # 1025.

1894a Deed of Sale between James Ferguson and Francis Shannabrook, June 27, 1894, Deedbook JWB-28-771.

1894b Quit Claim, James C. Rogers, August 13, 1894, Deedbook JWB-28-779.

1923 Deed of sale between William P. Macgruder and Alice W.B. Howe, October 10, 1923, Deedbook 205-187.

1925a Deed ofSale between Alice B.W. Howe amd John Rector, April 3, 1925, Deedbook 236-507.

1925b Mortgage between John Rector and Alice B.W. Howe.June 16, 1925.

1928a Deed of Sale Webster Ballinger, assignee to Alice B.W. Howe, 23 April 1928, Deedbook 315-113.

1928b Deed of Sale, Alice B.W. Howe to H. Clifton Byrd, June 15, 1928. Deedbook 303-61.

1929a Deed of Sale between H. Clifton Byrd and the State of Maryland, August 16 1929, Deedbook SDH-337-207.

1929b Deed of Sale between H. Clifton Byrd and the State of Maryland, August 16 1929, Deedbook SDH-337-209.

1929c Deed of Sale between H. Clifton Byrd and the State of Maryland, August 16 1929, Deedbook SDH-337-211.

1937 Deed of Sale, State of Marylabnd to the United States of America, October 2, 1937, Deedbook 485-116.

State of Maryland

1719 Patent for William Prather Jr., March 30, 1719, Land Office Records IL A 58.

1745 Resurvey of Patent for William Prather Sr., April 26, 1745, Land Office Records LG E 356.

1760 Patent for James Prather, May 28, 1760, Land Office Records BC GC 12 334

1771 Patent for James Prather, May 30, 1771, Land Office Records BC GS 42 474

1795 Patent for Zephaniah Prather, July 21, 1795, Land Office Records IC P 436

Thomas, Ronald A., Robert F. Hoffman, and Ted M. Payne

1992 Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed U.S.D.A. Office/Research Facility to be Located in Beltsville, Prince Georges County, Maryland. Report prepared for GNM & Associates, Silver Spring Maryland, in association with Kamber Engineering, Gaithersburg, Maryland.

Vokes, Harold E. and Jonathan Edwards, Jr.

1974 Geography and Geology of Maryland. Maryland Geological Survey Bulletin 19.

APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

SITE: USDA 18PR94 **MAI CODE:** M-91

EXCAVATORS: Staff **DATE:** Summer 1992

LOT #	PROVENIENCE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
1	N60/E120 (20M x 20M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
2	N60/E140 (20M X 20M) Surface	1 2	Quartz flake, tertiary Quartz chunks
3	N60/E180 (20M x 20M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
4	N80/E80 (20M x 20M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
5	N80/E120 (20M X 20M) Surface	1 2	Quartz flake, tertiary Quartz chunks
6	N80/E140 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
7	N80/E180 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
8	N100/E80 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
9	N100/E100 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartz core
10	N100/E160 (20M X 20M) Surface	1 1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex) Fire-cracked rock
11	N100/E180 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
12	N110/E140 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz flake, secondary

13	N110/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz flake, tertiary
14	N110/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	1 1	Quartz core Quartz chunk
15	N120/E80 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz flake, tertiary
16	N120/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Fire-cracked rock
17	N120/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	3 3 1	Quartz flakes, secondary Quartz chunks Quartz core
18	N120/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	1 1	Quartzite flake, secondary Fire-cracked rock
19	N120/E180 (20M X 20M) Surface	1 2	Quartz flake, tertiary Fire-cracked rocks
20	N120/E200 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartz flake, tertiary
21	N130/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz flake, secondary
22	N130/E120 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Fire-cracked rock
23	N130/E130 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Fire-cracked rock
24	N130/E140 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz core
25	N130/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	1 1	Quartz flake, primary (cortex) Quartz flake, tertiary
26	N130/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Rhyolite flake, secondary

27	N140/E130 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartz flake, primary (cortex)
28	N140/E140 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
		1	Fire-cracked rock
29	N140/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	3	Quartzite flakes, tertiary
		1	Rhyolite flake, primary
		1	Rhyolite flake, secondary
		1	Fire-cracked rock
30	N140/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
31	N140/E180 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartz core
		1	Quartz chunk
		2	Fire-cracked rocks
32	N140/E200 (20M X 20M) Surface	2	Quartz chunks
33	N150/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Fire-cracked rock
34	N150/E120 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartz chunk
35	N150/E140 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, secondary
		1	Quartzite chunk
		1	Quartz flake, tertiary
		1	Fire-cracked rock
36	N150/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, secondary
37	N160/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
38	N160/E130 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
39	N160/E140 (10M X 10M) Surface	2	Quartzite flakes, primary (cortex)
		2	Quartzite flakes, secondary
40	N160/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	2	Quartzite chunks

41	N160/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
		2	Quartzite flakes, primary
		1	Quartzite flake, secondary
42	N160/E180 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartzite flake, secondary
		1	Quartz chunk
43	N160/E200 (20M X 20M) Surface	2	Quartz chunks
44	N180/E140 (20M X 20M) Surface	3	Quartzite flake, secondary
		1	Quartzite flake, tertiary
		1	Quartzite core
45	N180/E160 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartz flake, tertiary
		1	Quartz chunk
46	N180/E180 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, secondary
47	N180/E200 (20M X 20M) Surface	2	Quartz chunks
48	N200/E120 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
49	N200/E140 (20M X 20M) Surface	2	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		1	Quartzite flake, primary
50	N200/E160 (20M X 20M) Surface	2	Quartzite flakes, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartz chunk
		3	Fire-cracked rocks
51	N200/E180 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quart flake, primary (cortex)
52	N220/E120 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Fire-cracked rock
53	N220/E140 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
54	N220/E200 (20M X 20M) Surface	2	Quartz chunks
		1	Fire-cracked rock

55	N230/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	4	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		2	Quartzite flakes, primary (cortex)
		2	Quartzite flakes, tertiary
		2	Quartz flakes, secondary
		1	Quartz chunk
56	N230/E120 (10M X 10M) Surface	6	Quartzite flakes, primary (cortex)
		6	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		2	Quartzite flakes, tertiary
		1	Quartz flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartz flake, secondary
		2	Quartz flakes, tertiary
		1	Quartz chunks
		2	Quartz cores
		1	Fire-cracked rock
57	N230/E130 (10M X 10M) Surface	2	Quartzite flakes, primary (cortex)
		4	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		1	Quartzite flakes, tertiary
		1	Quartz flake, tertiary
		1	Quartz, chunk
		1	Fire-cracked rock
58	N230/E140 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartz chunk
59	N230/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	3	Quartz flakes, tertiary
		1	Quartzite flake, tertiary
60	N230/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz flake, secondary
61	N240/E100 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, secondary
		2	Fire-cracked rocks
62	N240/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	6	Quartzite flakes, primary (2 cortex)
		6	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		3	Quartzite flakes, tertiary
		1	Quartz flake, tertiary
		1	Fire-cracked rock
63	N240/E120 (10M X 10M)	2	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		1	Quartz flake, secondary
64	N240/E130 (10M X 10M) Surface Surface	2	Quartzite flakes, primary
		1	Quartz flake, primary (cortex)

65	N240/E200 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
66	N250/E90 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, secondary
67	N250/E100 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Fire-cracked rock
68	N250/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
69	N250/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	1 1	Quartz core Quartz chunk
70	N260/E90 (10M X 10M) Surface	1 1	Quartzite flake, secondary Quartz chunk
71	N260/E100 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Fire-cracked rock
72	N260/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	1 1	Quartzite flake, primary Quartz chunk
73	N260/E120 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz core
74	N260/E130 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
75	N260/E180 (20M X 20M) Surface	3 1 1 1	Quartz flakes, primary Quartz flakes, tertiary Quartz chunk Fire-cracked rock
76	N260/E200 (20M X 20M) Surface	2 1	Fire-cracked rocks Quartz chunk
77	N270/E90 (10M X 10M) Surface	2 3 1 2	Quartzite flakes, primary Quartz chunks Quartz core Fire-cracked rocks
78	N270/E100 (10M X 10M) Surface	2 1	Quartz chunks Quartz core

79	N270/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, secondary
		2	Quartz chunks
80	N270/E120 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartzite flake, secondary
81	N270/E130 (10M X 10M) Surface	2	Quartzite flakes, primary (cortex)
		2	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		1	Quartz flake, secondary
82	N270/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, secondary
		1	Quartz chunk
83	N270/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	2	Quartzite flakes, primary (cortex)
84	N280/E80 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartz flake, secondary
		1	Fire-cracked rock
85	N280/E90 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartz flake, tertiary
		2	Quartz chunks
86	N280/E100 (10M X 10M) Surface	2	Quartz chunks
		3	Fire-cracked rocks
87	N280/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	5	Quartzite flakes, primary (cortex)
		5	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		2	Quartzite flakes, tertiary
		8	Quartz flakes, primary (cortex)
		2	Quartz chunks
		1	Fire-cracked rock
88	N280/E120 (10M X 10M) Surface	4	Quartzite flakes, primary
		1	Quartz chunk
		1	Quartz core
89	N280/E130 (10M X 10M) Surface	2	Quartz chunks
		1	Quartz flake, tertiary
90	N280/E140 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
		2	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		1	Quartz chunk

91	N280/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	2	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		1	Quartz flake, tertiary
		2	Fire-cracked rocks
92	N280/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartzite core
93	N280/E180 (20M X 20M) Surface	5	Quartzite flakes, primary (4 cortex)
		1	Quartz core
94	N280/E200 (20M X 20M) Surface	2	Quartzite flakes, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartzite flake, secondary
95	N290/E100 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
96	N290/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartzite flake, secondary
		1	Quartzite flake, tertiary
		1	Quartzite core
		3	Quartz flakes, secondary
		2	Quartz chunks
		1	Quartz core
97	N290/E140 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartzite flake, secondary
		2	Quartz flakes, secondary
		1	Quartz chunk
98	N290/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz flake, tertiary
99	N290/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz chunk
100	N300/E40 (20M X 20M) Surface	5	Quartzite flakes primary (cortex)
		1	Quartz, flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Fire-cracked rock
101	N300/E60 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartzite flake, secondary
		3	Fire-cracked rocks
102	N300/E80 (20M X 20M) Surface	4	Quartzite flakes, primary (cortex)
		4	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		1	Quartzite flakes, tertiary

		1	Quartz flake, tertiary
		2	Fire-cracked rocks
103	N300/E180	2	Quartz flakes, secondary
	(20M X 20M)	1	Quartz chunk
	Surface		
104	N300/E200	1	Quartz core
	(20M X 20M)		
	Surface		
105	1M Test Unit	1	Quartz flake, primary
	N227/E127	1	Quartz flake, secondary
	Stratum B-1	1	Quartz core
	0-10 cm	1	Quartzite flake, secondary
	Stratum B-2	1	Quartz flake, secondary
	10-20 cm	1	Fire-cracked rock
106	1M Test Unit	1	Chert flake, tertiary
	N278/E84		
	Stratum B-1		
	10-20 cm		
	Stratum B-2	1	Quartz flake, tertiary
	20-30 cm		
107	1M Test Unit	1	Quartz flake, secondary
	N278/E112	1	Quartz chunk
	Stratum B-1	7	Fire-cracked rocks
	0-10 cm		
108	N280/E110	3	Quartzite flakes, primary (cortex)
	5 X 10M Block		
	Top of B Horizon	1	Quartzite flakes, secondary
		1	Quartz flake, primary (cortex)
		1	Quartz core
109	N60/E180	1	Rhyolite biface, Early stage reject
	(20M X 20M)		
	Surface		
110	N110/E150	1	Quartzite biface, Late stage reject
	(10M X 10M)		
	Surface		
111	N110/E160	1	Hammerstone
	(10M X 10M)		
	Surface		
112	N120/E130	1	Quartzite biface, Late stage reject
	(10M X 10M)		
	Surface		
113	N120/E160	1	Hammerstone
	(10M X 10M)		
	Surface		

114	N130/E130 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite biface, Late stage reject
115	N130/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Hammerstone
116	N130/E160 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Hammerstone
117	N140/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Argillite biface, "Fishtail like"
118	N150/E130 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Rhyolite biface
119	N160/E130 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Hammerstone
120	N160/E140 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartzite biface, straight stemmed, "Bare Island like"
121	N160/E180 (20M block) Surface	1	Hammerstone
122	N180/E140 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartzite biface, mid-section, Stemmed
123	N200/E160 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartzite biface, mid-section
124	N220/E100 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Argillite biface, Side-notched
125	N220/E200 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Hammerstone
126	N220/E220 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartzite preform, Early stage reject
127	N250/E120 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Hammerstone

128	N250/E150 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite uniface, ovate
129	N260/E40 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Hammerstone
130	N260/E100 (10M X 10M) Surface	1 1	Quartzite biface, Early stage reject Mortary (Grindstone)
131	N260/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite biface, Early stage reject
132	N260/E120 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz biface, Triangle, Broken tip, "Madison like"
133	N260/E130 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Hammerstone
134	N280/E60 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Hammerstone
135	N280/E80 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartz biface, Basal fragment
136	N280/E80 (10M X 10M) Surface	1 1	Quartzite preform, Early stage reject Quartz biface, Basal fragment, stem
137	N280/E100 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz biface, Triangle, "Levanna like"
138	N280/E110 5 X 10M Block Surface of subsoil	1	Quartzite biface, Straight stem, "Bare Island like"
139	N280/E110 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartz biface, Triangle, "Madison like"
140	N280/E120 (10M X 10M) Surface	1	Quartzite biface, Straight stem, "Bare Island like"
141	N280/E180 (20M X 20M) Surface	1	Quartzite biface, Early stage reject

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

SITE: USDA 18PR424 MAI CODE: M-91

EXCAVATORS: Staff DATE: Summer 1992

LOT #	PROVENIENCE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
23	STP N 100 E 75		HOUSEHOLD
			Food Preparation & Consumption
		1	Fragment clear glass rim of canning jar lid.
24	STP N 100 E 100		ACTIVITIES
		1	Fragment coarse, red earthenware flower pot, machine-made.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		1	Fragment blue-green bottle glass.
		1	Fragment clear glass.
25	STP N 100 E 125		ARCHITECTURAL
		6	Fragments window glass.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		1	Fragment pale blue-green glass.
		1	Fragment clear glass.
			Metal
		1	Piece non-ferrous metal foil.
26	STP N 100 E 150		ARCHITECTURAL
		1	Glazed header brick with thick, glassy gray glaze, 18th c. type.
		3	Iron nails or nail fragments, very poor condition, type unknown
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.
			Glass
		1	Fragment pale blue-green glass.
		1	Fragment clear glass.
		1	fragment clear glass with textured surface.

Metal

1 Piece angle iron.
2 Unidentified pieces iron.

---

27 STP N 100 E 175

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

1 Fragment pale brown glass.
3 Fragment blue-green glass.
2 Fragments clear glass.

---

28 STP N 100 E 200

HOUSEHOLD

Food Preparation & Consumption

1 Base fragment small, vitreous china plate, undecorated.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

3 Fragments clear glass.

---

29 STP N 100 E 225

ARCHITECTURAL

1 Fragment window glass.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ceramics

1 Fragment coarse, red earthenware with clear glaze, undecorated.

Glass

1 Fragment clear glass.

Metal

1 Unidentified piece iron.

---

30 STP N 100 E 250

HOUSEHOLD

Food Preparation & Consumption

1 Rim fragment white earthenware plate with blue, shell-edge decoration.

ARCHITECTURAL

1 Iron screw.
2 Iron nails, very poor condition, type unknown.

ACTIVITIES

1 Fragment coarse, red earthenware flower pot.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

5 Fragments clear glass.

31	STP N 100 E 275		**FAUNAL REMAINS**
		1	Bone, vertebra, probable reptilian.
32	STP N 100 E 300		**HOUSEHOLD**
			<u>Food Preparation & Consumption</u>
		1	Rim fragment white earthenware plate with blue, shell-edge decoration.
			ACTIVITIES
		1	Fragment coarse, red earthenware flower pot, mold-made.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			<u>Glass</u>
		1	Fragment clear bottle glass with traces of embossed lettering.
33	STP N 100 E 350		**MISCELLANEOUS**
			<u>Ceramics</u>
		1	Fragment pearlware, undecorated.
34	STP N 125 E 50		**ARCHITECTURAL**
		1	Fragment window glass, edge of pane.
35	STP N 125 E 75		**MISCELLANEOUS**
			<u>Ceramics</u>
		1	Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.
			<u>Glass</u>
		1	Fragment blue-green glass.
36	STP N 125 E 100		**ARCHITECTURAL**
		4	Fragments window glass.
		1	Iron nail fragment, very poor condition, type unknown.
			ACTIVITIES
		2	Base and rim fragments coarse, red earthenware flower pot, mold-made.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			<u>Glass</u>
		2	Fragments clear glass.
37	STP N 125 E 125		**ARCHITECTURAL**
		6	Fragments window glass.

ACTIVITIES

1 Fragments coarse, red earthenware flower pot.
1 Fragment blue-green glass electrical/ telephone insulator.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

1 Fragment clear glass.

---

38 STP N 125 E 150

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

4 Fragments pale blue-green glass.
1 Fragment clear glass.
1 Fragment pale purple glass.

Metal

1 Iron nail fragment very poor condition, type unknown.

---

39 STP N 125 E 175

ARCHITECTURAL

1 Iron nail fragment, very poor condition, type unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

2 Fragment clear glass.
1 Fragment pale blue-green glass.

---

40 STP N 125 E 200

ARCHITECTURAL

4 Iron nails or nail fragments, very poor condition, type unknown.
1 Wire nail or piece of iron.
1 Fragment plate glass.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

1 Piece of black, hard rubber pocket comb.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ceramics

1 Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.
1 Fragment gray, salt-glazed stoneware, undecorated.
1 Fragment vitreous china with traces of printed mark, maker unknown,

Glass

1 Fragment pale blue-green glass.
1 Fragment dark olive green glass.
2 Fragments clear glass.

41	STP N 125 E 225		**ARCHITECTURAL**
		1	Iron nail or nail fragment, very poor condition, type unknown.
42	STP N 125 E 250		**ARCHITECTURAL**
		34	Iron nails or nail fragments, very poor condition, type unknown.
		1	Red brick fragment.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment coarse, red earthenware with opaque, black glaze.
			Glass
		1	Fragment opaque, white glass.
		4	Fragments clear glass.
43	STP N 125 E 300		**MISCELLANEOUS**
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment creamware, undecorated.
44	STP N 150 E 50		**MISCELLANEOUS**
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.
		1	Fragment yellow stoneware with opaque white glaze inside, blue, shaded glaze outside.
			Glass
		1	Fragment frosted glass.
		7	Fragments clear glass.
			Metal
		2	Unidentified pieces iron, very poor condition.
45	STP N 150 E 75		**HOUSEHOLD**
			Food Preparation & Consumption
		1	Rim fragment vitreous china plate or platter, undecorated.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		1	Fragment clear glass.
			Metal
		1	Unidentified piece of iron.

46	STP N 150 E 100		ARCHITECTURAL
		1	Iron nail fragment, very poor condition, type unknown.
		1	Fragment window glass.
			ACTIVITIES
		3	Fragment coarse, red earthenware flower pot.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		2	Fragments white earthenware, undecorated.
		1	Fragment porcelain, undecorated.
47	STP N 150 E 125		ACTIVITIES
		1	Fragment coarse, red earthenware flower pot, mold-made.
			FAUNAL REMAINS
		1	Shark's tooth, very small.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		5	Fragments clear glass.
48	STP N 150 E 150		MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		1	Fragment pale blue-green glass.
			Metal
		1	Unidentified piece of iron.
49	STP N 150 E 175		ARCHITECTURAL
		2	Iron nail fragments, very poor condition, type unknown.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment creamware, undecorated.
		1	Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.
			Glass
		1	Fragment clear glass.
50	STP N 150 E 200		ARCHITECTURAL
		4	Iron nail fragments, very poor condition, type unknown.
		1	Small iron bolt with washer.

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

SITE: USDA, 18PR425 MAI CODE: M-91

EXCAVATORS: Staff DATE: Summer 1992

LOT #	PROVENIENCE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
11	STP N 125 E 325 Stratum A		ARCHITECTURAL
		1	Fragment ceramic sewer pipe.
		3	Iron nails, very poor condition, type unknown.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment gray, salt-glazed stoneware, undecorated.
			Glass
		2	Fragments clear glass.
			12
	STP N 150 E 250 Stratum A		MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment gray, salt-glazed stoneware, undecorated.
13	STP N 150 E 300 Stratum A		ARCHITECTURAL
		1	Fragment plate glass.
		5	Nails, very poor condition, type unknown.
		1	Iron nail fragment, very poor condition with fragment of non-ferrous sheet metal adhering.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		4	Fragments clear glass.
		1	Fragment blue-green glass.
14	STP N 150 E 325 Stratum A		ARCHITECTURAL
		1	Iron nail fragment, very poor condition, type unknown.
			PREHISTORIC
		1	Quartz flake.
		1	Base of bifacially worked, white quartz point, not diagnostic.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment gray, salt-glazed stoneware, undecorated.

			Glass
		1	Fragment clear glass.
			Metal
		1	Strip non ferrous metal with circular perforations regularly placed along length of strip.
15	STP N 175 E 100 Strata A & B		HOUSEHOLD
			Food Preparation & Consumption
		1	Iron spoon, dessert/soup type, bowl only, probably "stainless".
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		2	Fragments clear glass.
			Metal
		4	Unidentified pieces of iron.
16	STP N 175 E 150 Stratum A		MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		1	Fragment blue-green bottle glass.
17	STP N 175 E 175 Stratum B		MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment buff stoneware with opaque white glossy glaze inside and outside.
18	STP N 175 E 200 Stratum A		CLOTHING
		1	Grommet type fastener, brass.
		1	Four-holed, shell button, very poor condition.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		3	Fragments olive green glass.
19	STP N 175 E 225 Stratum A		HOUSEHOLD
			Food Preparation & Consumption
		2	Fragments opaque white glass liner from galvanized canning jar lid.
			Furnishings
		1	Faceted glass reflector from decorative light fixture, lamp or candlestick, two holes at either end.
			MISCELLANEOUS

			Glass
		1	Fragment blue-green bottle glass.
20	STP N 175 E 275 Stratum A		ARCHITECTURAL
		1	Iron nail, very poor condition, type unknown.
			PERSONAL
		1	Pen knife, plastic simulating ivory.
			FAUNAL REMAINS
		1	Bone, sawed, probably beef rib.
			ACTIVITIES
		1	Fragment coarse, red earthenware flower pot, unglazed, machine-made.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		1	Fragment clear glass.
			Other
		1	Piece of ironstone, tapered, appears to have been shaped.
21	STP N 175 E 300 Stratum A		ARCHITECTURAL
		2	Iron nails, very poor condition, type unknown.
		1	Fragment window glass.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		2	Fragments clear glass.
22	STP N 175 E 325 Stratum A		HOUSEHOLD
			Food Preparation & Consumption
		1	Fragment opaque white glass liner from galvanized canning jar lid.
			ARCHITECTURAL
		3	Fragments window glass.
		4	Iron nails or nail fragments, very poor condition, type unknown.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		1	Fragment clear glass.
		1	Fragment pale blue-green glass.

23	STP N 200 E 125 Strata A & B		**MISCELLANEOUS** Ceramics
		1	Fragment creamware, undecorated.
24	STP N 200 E 175 Strata A & B		**ARCHITECTURAL**
		1	Fragment window glass.
			ARMS & MILITARY
		1	Brass Bullet shell, .22 caliber.
			MISCELLANEOUS Glass
		1	Fragment pale purple glass, fluted.
		1	Fragment olive green glass.
25	STP N 200 E 200 Stratum A		**HOUSEHOLD** Food Preparation & Consumption
		1	Fragment pale blue-green glass beverage bottle with traces of embossed label.
			ARCHITECTURAL
		1	Wire nail.
			MISCELLANEOUS Glass
		1	Fragment pale blue-green bottle glass.
		1	Fragment brown bottle glass.
26	STP N 200 E 225 Stratum A		**ARCHITECTURAL**
		4	Wire roofing nails.
		3	Iron nails, very poor condition, type unknown.
			MISCELLANEOUS Ceramics
		1	Fragment coarse, red earthenware, unglazed.
		2	Fragments white earthenware, undecorated.
		1	Fragment white earthenware with traces of multi-colored, painted decoration.
			Glass
		1	Fragment clear glass.
27	STP N 200 E 250 Fill		**HOUSEHOLD** Food Preparation & Consumption
		2	Fragments clear glass beverage bottle with white and orange printed label.

			ARCHITECTURAL
		5	Fragments window glass.
		1	Wire nails.
		1	Wire brad.
		1	Iron nail, machine-cut.
		1	Iron nail, very poor condition, type unknown.
			FAUNAL REMAINS
		1	Fragment shell, type unknown, very poor condition.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		2	Fragments clear glass.
28	STP N 200 E 275 Stratum A		MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		2	Fragments clear glass.
		1	Fragment opaque white glass.
29	STP N 200 E 325 Stratum A		ARCHITECTURAL
		1	Iron nail fragment, very poor condition, type unknown.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment creamware, undecorated.
30	STP N 225 E 100 Stratum A		HOUSEHOLD
			Food Preparation & Consumption
		1	Pale olive green bottle base.
			Heating & Lighting
		1	Flange-type iron fitting, probably part of small stove.
			ARCHITECTURAL
		2	Wire nails or nail fragments.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.
		1	Fragment gray, salt-glazed stoneware, undecorated.
			Glass
		1	Fragment clear glass.
		2	Fragments pale blue-green glass.

31	STP N 225 E 125 Stratum A		ARCHITECTURAL
		2	Fragments window glass.
32	STP N 225 E 150 Stratum A		MISCELLANEOUS Metal
		2	Fragments strap iron, possible barrel hoops, type unknown.
33	STP N 225 E 175 Stratum A		HOUSEHOLD Food Preparation & Consumption
		1	Fragment gray, salt-glazed stoneware with traces of brown , ferruginous wash, probably part of ceramic beverage bottle.
			ARCHITECTURAL
		5	Fragments window glass.
			MISCELLANEOUS Ceramics
		1	Fragment coarse, red earthenware, unglazed.
		1	Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.
			Glass
		1	Fragment blue-green glass.
		1	Fragment pale blue-green glass.
		3	Fragments clear glass.
			Metal
		3	Unidentified pieces of iron.
34	STP N 225 E 200 Stratum A		HOUSEHOLD Food Preparation & Consumption
		1	Base of iron food mill with screw clap to affix to table or counter top.
			ARCHITECTURAL
		3	Fragments window glass.
			MISCELLANEOUS Ceramics
		1	Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.
			Glass
		1	Fragment textured glass, finely ribbed one site. broadly ribbed with twist motif on the other side.
35	STP N 225		ARCHITECTURAL

	E 225 Stratum A	2 4	Fragments window glass. Iron nails, very poor condition, type unknown.
			ARMS & MILITARY
		1	Brass base of shot gun shell, .12 gauge, embossed: U.M.C. Co. /NEW CLUB.
		2	Brass rifle shells, .22 caliber.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.
		1	Fragment white earthenware with opaque, white glaze outside and glossy, brown slip glaze inside.
			Glass
		1	Fragment pale purple glass.
		2	Fragments clear glass.
		1	Fragment clear fluted glass.
		1	Fragment clear glass with traces of embossed lettering.
36	STP N 225 E 275 Stratum A		**ARCHITECTURAL**
		3	Iron nails, very poor condition, type unknown.
37	STP N 225 E 300 Stratum A		**ACTIVITIES**
		2	Fragments coarse, red earthenware flower pot, unglazed, machine-made.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment vitreous chine. undecorated.
			Glass
		2	Fragments olive green bottle glass.
38	STP. N 250 E 125 Stratum A		**HOUSEHOLD**
			Food Preparation & Consumption
		1	Fragment blue-green glass canning jar with embossed label, BA__, probably a "Ball" jar, late 19th -20th c.
			ARCHITECTURAL
		1	Wire nail..
		2	Iron nails or nail fragments, very poor

condition, type unknown.

---

39 STP N 250 E 150 Stratum B

ARCHITECTURAL

1 Iron nail fragment, very poor condition, type unknown.

---

40 STP N 250 E 175 Stratum A

ARCHITECTURAL

2 Fragments pale blue-green plate glass, shattered.

1 Iron bolt and washer.

MISCELLANEOUS

Glass

2 Fragments pale purple glass.

1 Fragment clear glass.

Metal

1 Unidentified piece of iron.

---

41 STP N 250 E 200 Stratum A

MISCELLANEOUS

Ceramics

1 Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.

---

42 STP N 250 E 250 Stratum A

ARCHITECTURAL

2 Iron nails or nail fragments, very poor condition, type unknown.

2 Wire nails.

1 Fragment window glass.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ceramics

1 Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.

Glass

1 Fragment olive green glass.

---

43 STP N 250 E 276 Stratum A

ARCHITECTURAL

1 Iron nail fragment, very poor condition, type unknown.

---

44 STP N 250 E 300 Stratum A

HOUSEHOLD

Food Preparation & Consumption

2 Fragments whole, pale green glass lid for canning jar.

ARCHITECTURAL

		1	Machine-cut nail.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Glass
		2	Fragments clear glass.
45	STP N 275 E 175 Plow Zone		**MISCELLANEOUS**
			Ceramics
		2	Fragments white earthenware, undecorated.
46	STP N 275 E 225 Stratum A		**ARCHITECTURAL**
		1	Iron nail fragment, very poor condition, type unknown.
			ACTIVITIES
		1	Iron coal chisel.
		1	Iron railroad spike.
47	STP N 275 E 200 Stratum B		**ARCHITECTURAL**
		1	Iron nail fragment, very poor condition, type unknown.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment vitreous chine, undecorated.
			Glass
		1	Fragment Clear glass.
			Metal
		1	Unidentified piece of iron.
48	STP N 275 E 250 Stratum A		**ARCHITECTURAL**
		1	Wire roofing nail.
		3	Wire nail.
		1	Large iron not with fragment of bolt.
			MISCELLANEOUS
			Ceramics
		1	Fragment white earthenware, undecorated.
			Glass
		6	Fragments clear glass.
		1	fragment pale blue-green glass.
		1	Fragment dark brown glass.
			Metal
		1	Unidentified piece of iron.

STP N 275 E 275 Stratum A		ARCHITECTURAL
	2	Iron nails, very poor condition, type unknown.
		MISCELLANEOUS
		Glass
	2	Fragments clear glass.
	1	Fragment pale blue-green glass.
STP N 275 E 300 Stratum A		ARCHITECTURAL
	4	Iron nails or nail fragments, poor condition, type unknown.
	1	Wire roofing nail.
	1	Wire nail.
		MISCELLANEOUS
		Glass
	1	Fragment clear glass.
Backhoe spoil Vicinity of house		HOUSEHOLD
		Food Preparation & Consumption
	1	Base dark green glass beverage bottle. machine-made with iron pontile scar, traces of embossed lettering, ca. 1845-1870.
	1	Base fragment dark green glass beverage bottle, machine-made, stippled. modern.
		ARCHITECTURAL
	2	Wire nails.
		ACTIVITIES
	1	Horseshoe, small, pony or mule.

APPENDIX D

RESUME

Ronald A. Thomas
2608 Stephenson Drive
Wilmington, Delaware 19808

RES: (302) 999-1197
SS#: 165-32-2948

MEMBERSHIP/ OFFICES:

Eastern States Archaeological Federation	
Recording Secretary	1969-74
President	1976-78
Middle-Atlantic Archaeological Conference	
Editor	1972-73
Delaware Review Board	1977-81
Member	1986-92
Society of Professional Archaeologists	1977-89
(Field and Historic Certification)	
Archaeological Society of Delaware	
Editor and Membership Chairman	1978-82
Delaware Academy of Science	
President	1981-82

EDUCATION:

Penn State University	1962
(B.A.) Anthropology	
University of Arkansas	1964
(M.A.) Anthropology	
University of Pittsburgh	1969
(Ph.D.) Candidate	
Temple University	1978-85
(Ph.D.) Candidate	

EXPERIENCE:

1977-92	President / Principal Investigator. MAAR Associates, Inc., (MAI), Newark, Delaware.
1978-80	Senior Archaeologist. DeLeuw, Cather/Parsons, Amtrak Northeast Corridor Project.
1967-79	Instructor / Adjunct Assistant Professor. University of Delaware, Department of Anthropology.
1965-77	State Archaeologist / Supervisor. Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, State of Delaware.
1963	Instructor. University of Pittsburgh.
1962-64	Research Assistant. University of Arkansas.

SELECTED CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS:

MAI Projects in the Caribbean:

1990-92	Hans Lollik Island, Phase I Survey, USVI.
1991	Stoney Ground Phase IA and IB Surveys, St. Croix, USVI.
1988	Reflection Bay Phase III Data Recovery, St. Croix, USVI.
1987	Coakley Bay Phase I Survey, St. Croix, USVI.
1985	Culebra Stage IA and IB Survey, Puerto Rico.
1985	Cruz Bay Stage IA Survey, St. John, USVI.
1985-83	Mangrove Lagoon/Turpentine Run Phase IA and IB Surveys, St. Thomas, USVI Environmental Protection Agency.

MAI Projects In Delaware:

1991	Hercules Tract/West Rehoboth Sewer, Phase I survey, Sussex County.
1990	Wilmington Block 1845, Phase I, II & III surveys, New Castle County.
1988	Nowell Cemetery disinterment and reburial of 19th century cemetery, Sussex County.
1983	Lewes Field II data recovery of 18th century farmstead, Sussex County.
1980	Delaware Park Site extensive data recovery of prehistoric site, Newark.
1979	Wilmington Boulevard Survey of six city blocks for Delaware DOT project, Wilmington.

MAI Projects In Maryland:

1990	Lakeside Development, Phase III Data Recovery, Baltimore County.
1990	Beaverdam Road, Phase III Data Recovery, Baltimore County.
1988	City of Frederick Phase II and III, Birely Tannery Site Survey, Frederick County.
1987	Beaverdam Road Survey historic structures and sites, Baltimore County.
1985	Buck House Restoration Project, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.
1983	Wallace Carter Mill Complex extensive excavations, Cecil County.
1982	Granite Factory Site excavations at mid-19th century textile mill on Patapsco River, Baltimore County.
1981	St. Clement Shores II data recovery operations of 18th century "earth fast" house, St. Mary's County.
1979	Hampton Mansion Excavations of front porch area at Hampton Mansion National Park, Towson, Baltimore County.
1977	Susquehanna Museum Excavations around Canal Lock House of Susquehanna Canal in Havre de Grace, Harford County.

MAI Projects In New Jersey:

1990/91	Historic Architectural Survey, County Wide, Warren County.
1988-85	Stage IA, IB, II and III investigations for Burlington County Solid Waste Management Project.

1983	Carino Park Elderly Housing Project, Williamstown Glass Factory Salvage Investigations, Monroe Township.
1983	Gloucester City Senior Citizens Housing Project, 17th and 18th century domestic occupation along Delaware River, Gloucester.
1980	Gloucester County Highway Phase I and II Surveys.

MAI Projects In New York:

1990/91	Iroquois Gas Pipeline, 387 Mile Historic Structures Survey, Various Counties in the States of New York and Connecticut.
1985	Phase II investigations at Howland Hook Marine Terminal, Staten Island.

MAI Projects In North Carolina:

1990-92	Fayetteville Bypass Study, U.S. Route 13/NC 24, Cumberland County.
1986-85	Continuing archaeological investigations at federally licensed and funded projects of the Wilmington District, North Carolina and Virginia, as notified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
1983	Cultural Resource Investigation at Orange Factory, Lipscomb's Mill, and Johnston's Mill. Data recovery operations of three mill complexes, Durham County.

MAI Projects In Pennsylvania:

1992	Cornwall Furnace, Phase III Data Recovery, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.
1986	Prompton Lake Phase I On-Call investigations, Wayne County.
1986	Mather Mill Phase II Survey, Montgomery County.
1986	Bakers Bay Domed Structure Phase III, Philadelphia County.
1985	Greater Pittston Sanitary Authority Phase I, Luzerne County.
1985	Leister Barn Phase II Survey, Adams County.
1985	Bakers Bay Retirement Center Phase I and II Surveys, Philadelphia County.
1983	Possum Valley Sewer Authority Phase I, Adams County.
1982	Bald Eagle Township Sewer Project Phase I, Clinton County.
1982	Swatara Creek Park Phase I Study, Berks County.
1981	Butler-Graham Airport Phase I Study, Butler County.
1978	Morton Homestead Data Recovery Excavations, Delaware County.
1977	Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Property Phase I Survey of all historic properties throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dauphin County.
1977	Delcora Sewer Force Main Phase I Survey, Delaware County.

MAI Projects In South Carolina:

1985	U.S. Route 221 Relocation, City of Laurens, Laurens County.

MAI Projects In Mid-West:

1990/91	Gas Pipeline Survey, Breckinridge County Kentucky/ Perry County, Indiana.
1985	Tellico Plains-Robbinsville Highway Phase I Study, Graham County, Tennessee.

MAI Projects In Virginia:

1989-92	Fort Belvoir Archaeological Studies: Phase I, II Studies, Belvoir Manor Mansion Ruins Interpretations, Fairfax County.
1988	Fort Belvoir Phase I Survey, historic context study and disturbance assessment, Fairfax County.
1988	Southeast Expressway Phase II, Virginia Beach.
1987	Route 288 Bypass Phase I and II Studies, Richmond.
1987	Southeast Expressway Phase I, Virginia Beach area.
1986	City of Hampton data recovery on urban waterfront project.
1985	Fort Eustis/Fort Story Phase I comprehensive surveys and selected Phase II investigations, Newport News.
1985	Fort Lee comprehensive survey and management plan, Prince George County.
1985	Lake Gaston Water Supply Project Phase II Cultural Resource Reconnaissance, Greenville, Isle of Wight and Brunswick Counties.
1983	Fort A.P. Hill Phase I and II Surveys, reconnaissance and intensive surveys of four 18th century homestead complexes, the ruins of a large manor house and an early church and academy site, Caroline County.
1979	Excavations at Chatham Manor National Historic Site in Fredericksburg, Stafford County.

MAI Projects In West Virginia:

1980	Van Voorhis Farm Site Phase II Investigations, Monongalia County.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:

1990	"Salvage Excavations at the Gloucester City Site, Camden County, New Jersey. "Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, 45:43.
1987	"Stone Effigy from the Gloucester City Site" (28CA50), Camden County, New Jersey. Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, 42:49.
1988	"A Late 17th Century House Site in Gloucester City, New Jersey," co-authored by Ronald A. Thomas and Martha J. Schiek, Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, No. 43 (edited by Charles A. Bello).
1987	"Prehistoric Mortuary Complexes of the Delmarva Peninsula," Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology, Vol. 3.
1982	"Intensive Archeological Excavations at the Hollingsworth Farm Site, Elkton, Maryland," Maryland Archeology-Journal of the Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc., Vol. 18, No.1.

1982	The Early/Middle Woodland Period in New Jersey: ca 1000 B.C.-A.D. 1000," New Jersey's Archeological Resources from the Paleo-Indian Period to the Present: A Review of Research Problems and Survey Priorities, New Jersey Depart. of Environmental Protection, Olga Chesler, Editor.
1976	"A Re-evaluation of the St. Jones River Site," Archaeology of Eastern North America, Vol. 4.
1976	"Early Man at Holly Oak, Delaware," Science, Vol. 192, No. 4241, co-authored with John C. Kraft.
1975	Lithic Source Notebook, Editor.
1975	"Environmental Adaptation on Delaware's Coastal Plain," Archaeology on Eastern North America, Vol. 3, co-authored with Daniel R. Griffith, Cara L. Wise, Richard E. Artusy, Jr.
1974	"A Discussion of the Lithics, Ceramics, and Cultural Ecology of the Fox Creek-Selby Bay Paradigm as it Applies to the Delmarva Peninsula," 5th Annual Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference, co-authored with Daniel R. Griffith, Cara L. Wise, Richard E. Artusy, Jr.
1974	"Webb Phase Mortuary Customs at the Island Field, "Transactions of the Delaware Academy of Science, Vol. 5/6.
1974	"A Brief Survey of Prehistoric Man on the Delmarva Peninsula," Transactions of the Delaware Academy of Science, Vol. 5/6.
1973	"Prehistoric Mortuary Complexes of the Delmarva Peninsula," Proceedings from the 4th Annual Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference.
1973	"Cached Blades from a Millsboro Site," The Archeolog, Vol. XXV, No. 1.
1970	"A Middle Woodland Cemetery in Central Delaware: Excavations at the Island Field Site," Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, No. 8NS, co-authored with Nancy H. Warren.
1970	"1970 Salvage Excavations at the Mispillion Site," The Archeolog, Vol. XXII, No. 2, co-authored with Nancy H. Warren.
1970	"Adena Influence in the Middle Atlantic Coast", Adena: The Seeking Of and Identity, Ball State University, B.K. Schwartz, Editor.
1970	"The Island Field: A Prehistoric Village and Cemetery," Delaware Archaeological Board.
1969	Archaeology in Delaware, Department of Public Instruction Pupil Guide, Editor.
1966	"Paleo-Indian in Delaware", Delaware Archaeology, Vol. 2, No.3.
1966	"Preliminary Excavations at the Old Martin Place, 3LR49, Millwood Reservoir, Arkansas," National Park Service, Southeast Region.
1966	"Excavations at Prall Shelter (3BE187) in Beaver Reservoir, Northwest Arkansas," Bulletin of the Arkansas Archaeological Society, Vol. VII, No. 4, co-authored with Hester A. Davis.
1965	Delaware Archaeology, Editor.
1963	"Projectile Point Sequence at Breckenridge Shelter," Bulletin of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Vol. III, No. 10, pp. 1-3.

RESUME

Robert F. Hoffman
581 G Oakdale Road
Newark, DE 19713

RES: (302) 453-9367
SS#: 005-52-6788

EDUCATION:

Long Island University (B.A.) Political Science Minors in Economics and History	1971
University of Nice, France Graduate work of 26 credits completed toward M.A. in Economics	1971-72

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

1985-Present	Vice President / Project Manager / Research Associate. MAAR Associates, Inc., Newark, Delaware.
1982-85	Principal Supervisory Archeologist. Projects in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, and Maryland for John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania.
1980-82	Project Manager / Field Supervisor. Various projects throughout the Middle Atlantic Region, Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., Newark, Delaware.
1977-80	Survey Archaeologist. Sites in Harpswell, Maine for Maine State Historic Preservation Committee.
1977	Crew Chief. Contract excavations for Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., Newark, Delaware.
1973-77	Research Associate. Section of Archaeology, Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs, State of Delaware.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCE:

Administrative:

Contracts: Involved in negotiation, review, and execution of contracts. Responsible for drawing up subconsultant agreements.Familiar with Federal and State regulations concerning labor practices and insurance requirements.

Finance: Involved in formulation of corporate budgets. Responsible for allocation, tracking, and control of overhead costs on a company-wide and project specific basis.

Personnel: Involved in the hiring of technical and administrative personnel. Participated in the formulation of company policies regarding promotion and compensation. Responsible for job evaluations.

Public Relations: Involved in the preparation of materials for dissemination to the press, the public, and to professional colleagues and associations.

Marketing: Responsible for the preparation of promotional materials. Involved in the decision making process targeting specific clients and geographic regions.

Project Management:

Scoping: Responsible for review of work provided by sub-consultants. Responsible for delegation of specific project tasks to technical and administrative personnel. Involved in the prioritization of tasks to insure proper execution and timely completion of scope requirements.

Budgeting: Responsible for the preparation of project budgets. Responsible for keeping projects within budget and for preparation of progress reports to company project managers and clients.

Logistics: Responsible for the coordination of personnel, equipment, and services to insure efficient use of resources and project time.

Coordination: Involved in client and agency contact. Responsible for preparation of presentation of progress reports to clients, agencies, and for public meetings and hearings.

Regulations: Familiar with all cultural resource management regulations. Substantial experience with and understanding of Section 106 compliance and Federal Highway Administration 4 (f) regulations. Involved in preparation of all aspects of documentation for Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Assessments.

Technical Expertise:

Survey: Involved in the formulation of research designs for both small scale and large scale reconnaissance surveys conducted in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Ohio, North Carolina, New York, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Directly responsible for the execution of background research tasks and the supervision of field crews. Familiar with all standard surface and subsurface archeological survey techniques employed in the location and identification of cultural resources. Expertise in the use of survey equipment, photography, cartography, and heavy equipment.

Excavation: Involved in the formulation of research designs and the execution of sampling strategies for Phase II Evaluation Surveys and Phase III Mitigation or Data Recovery projects. Directly responsible for the supervision of crews involved in the testing and/or excavation of prehistoric and historic period cultural resources located in rural, suburban, and urban settings.

Data Analysis: Responsible for the identification, processing, and curation of archeological specimens and for the direct supervision of lab personnel. Expertise in the application of statistical methods of analysis to large and small data sets involving cultural and environmental data. Responsible for the formulation of theoretically and/or empirically derived predictive models as well as the extraction of anthropologically valid conclusions from data sets.

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS:

Author and co-author of over one hundred (100) cultural resource management reports for a variety of government agencies and private clients. Preparation of technical basis reports and the full range of documentation associated with Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements including Section 4 (F) reports, Determination of Eligibility reports, Determination of Effect reports and National Register Nominations. Presentation of papers to both avocational and professional archeological associations and historic societies.

REFERENCES:

References and copies of publications available upon request.

RESUME

Betty J. Cosans Zebooker
325 Red Pump Road
3060
Nottingham, PA 19362

RES: (215) 932-

SS#: 156-30-5125

MEMBERSHIPS:

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Chester County Historical Society
Society for Historical Archaeology

EDUCATION:

Rutgers University
(B.A.) Social Sciences 1964
University of Pennsylvania
(M.A.) American Civilization 1970

GENERAL EXPERIENCE:

1992 Principal Investigator/Laboratory Analyst/ Project Historian. MAAR Associates, Inc.(MAI). Tabernacle Road, Phase III Data Recovery. Burlington County, New Jersey.

1992 Principal Investigator/Project Historian. MAI, Magnolia Road Berms, Stage I Archaeological Survey, Burlington County, New Jersey.

1992 Laboratory Analyst. MAI, West Rehoboth Sewer Project, Hercules Tract, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Sussex County, Delaware.

1991 Laboratory Analyst. MAI, Hans Lollik Island, St. Thomas, USVI, Phase IB and Phase II, for Tamarind Resort Corporation, Dallas, Texas.

1991-92 Laboratory Analyst. MAI, Beaverdam Road, Phase III Data Recovery, Baltimore County, Maryland. For New Town Development Corporation.

1991-92 Principal Investigator/Historian/Analyst. MAI, Cornwall Furnace Rainwater Trenches, Data Recovery, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania in association with John Milner Architects of Chadds Ford, PA.

1990-92 Principal Investigator/Laboratory Analyst. MAI, Wilmington Block 1845, Phase I, II & III Studies, for the City of Wilmington, Delaware.

1990-91 Laboratory Analyst. MAI, Lakeside Development, Phase I and II Archeological Surveys, Baltimore County, Maryland.

1989-90 Principal Investigator/Project Historian. MAI, Phase II Archeological Survey, Governor Printz Park, Delaware County, PA.

1989 Branch Manager. MAAR Associates, Inc., (MAI), Avondale, Pennsylvania, Branch Office.

1989 Principal Investigator / Project Historian. MAI, New Cumberland Army Depot Phase IA Survey, York County; and Governor Printz Park Phase II Survey, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

1989 Lab Analyst. MAI, Little Profit/Mt. Retreat Phase II Survey, St. Croix, USVI.

1989 Principal Investigator. Frens and Frens, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Brandywine Battlefield Archaeological Survey, Birmingham Township, Delaware and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania.

1986-85 Consultant. Self-employed consultant.

1985 Archaeologist. Historical research of excavations at Harford Furnace, Harford County, Maryland.

1979-67 Consultant. Self-employed/free-lance consulting.

URBAN AND PHILADELPHIA EXPERIENCE:

1989 Principal Investigator / Lab Analyst. MAI, Water Street Parking Lot Phase I Survey, Kent County, Delaware.

1984 Archaeologist. John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Historical research of the Society Hill Sheraton, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1984 Archaeologist. John Milner Associates. Historical research of the Eastwick Urban Renewal Area, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1984-83 Archaeologist. John Milner Associates. Archaeological and historical evaluation in association with the design of the Philadelphia Convention Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1983 Archaeologist. John Milner Associates. Archaeological evaluation at the Fairmont Waterworks, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1983 Archaeologist. John Milner Associates. Historical research and archaeological testing in the I-83 right-of-way, Baltimore, Maryland.

1983 Archaeologist. John Milner Associates. Limited archaeological monitoring and data recovery in the basement of the American Hotel, Reading, Pennsylvania.

1982 Archaeologist. John Milner Associates. Historical research and archaeological evaluation of proposed GSA offices building site in Chester, Pennsylvania.

1982 Archaeologist. John Milner Associates. Historical research and artifact analysis for archaeological monitoring and testing at the Sun Inn, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

1982 Archaeologist. John Milner Associates. Historical research and archaeological evaluation of the Vine Street Expressway Improvements, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1971-75 The Dock Project, Philadelphia waterfront improvements project, 17th through 19th century sites.

Franklin Court I, II, III, and IV, Philadelphia, 18th century urban complex including site of Benjamin Franklin's dwelling and printing office, authored site reports on file at Independence National Historical Park.

1971-75 Second Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, 19th century commercial building over 18th century residence.

New Market Project, Philadelphia, 18th century urban block. Archaeological and historical research.

1968-69 Pennsylvania Historical Salvage Council, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Historic Documentation (Right-of-Way) for I-95.

1967-68 Historical Archaeology. Graduate Projects (Problems in Archaeology). University of Pennsylvania. Projects including: excavation of the Physick House Garden, Philadelphia, PA; Bonine & Morris China Factory, Philadelphia, PA; and Richmond ME Church, Philadelphia, PA.

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS:

1989 Morton Homestead Historic Structures Report, Prospect Park, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

1987 Gilpin House Historic Structures Report, Brandywine Battlefield Park, Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

1986 A Cultural Resources Investigation Associated with the Proposed Convention Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (Co-author) Report prepared for the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation.

1986 An Archaeological Investigation Associated with the Commuter Rail Tunnel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for the City of Philadelphia.

1984 I-95 Access Improvements Program: Phase I Archaeological Investigations and Phase I and Phase II Architectural Investigations. (co-author). Report prepared for the Delta Group and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1984 A Report on a Phase I Archeological Investigation at the Site of the Proposed Society Hill Sheraton Hotel, Front and Dock Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Rouse and Associates.

1984 Historic Structures Report: Immanuel Church, New Castle, Delaware. two volumes (co-author). Report prepared for the Vestry of Immanuel Church.

1983 Preliminary Archaeological Testing in the Forebay and New Mill House, Fairmont Waterworks, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (co-author). Report prepared for the Water Department, City of Philadelphia.

1983 A Phase II Investigation of Archaeological Resources Associated with I-83, Baltimore, Maryland Fayette Street to Fleet Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Report prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation, Interstate Division for Baltimore City.

1983 Archaeological Resources of the Piedmont and Coastal Plain in Southeastern Pennsylvania: A Contribution to the Pennsylvania State Archaeological Plan (co-author). Report prepared for the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

1983 Archaeological Investigations of a Proposed Urban Redevelopment Site, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Report prepared for the New Brunswick Development Corporation.

1982 A Report on an Archaeological Survey at the Site of the Proposed General Services Administration Office Building, Chester, Pennsylvania. Prepared for Wagner Associates, Inc.

1982 Cultural Resources Study, Route 20 Connector from Route I-80 to Paterson Central Business District (co-author). Report prepared for URS/Madigan-Praeger, Inc., and the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

1982 Archaeological Resources Technical Basis Report Supporting the Environmental Impact Statement for Vine Street Improvements, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (co-author). Report prepared for Gannett, Fleming, Corddry, and Carpenter, Inc., and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1982 A Report on Archaeological Monitoring and Testing at the Luckenbach Grist Mill and Sun Inn, Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (co-author). Report prepared for the Pennsylvania Department of General Services.

1982 An Archival Investigation of Archaeological Resources Associated with I-83, Gay Street to I-95, Baltimore, Maryland (co-author). Report prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation, Interstate Division for Baltimore City.

1981 Archaeology at New Market (contributor), Philadelphia, The Athenaeum. Report on an Archaeological Survey of the Henderson's Wharf Site in Baltimore, Maryland. Report prepared for Gaylord Brooks Investment Company.

1980 Report on an Archaeological Survey of the Anchorage Site in the Canton Section of Baltimore, Maryland. Report prepared for Lougra Associates.

1980 The Archaeology of the Nineteenth Century in the Ninth Ward, Philadelphia (co-author). Report prepared for the Market Street East Development Corporation.

1980 A Preliminary Archeological Investigation at the Site of a Mid-Nineteenth Century Shop and Yard Complex Associated with the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, Lambertville, New Jersey. Report prepared for Glace and Glace, Inc., and the Lambertville Sewerage Authority.

1978 Archeological Assessment of the Charleston Center Project Area, Charleston South Carolina (co-author). Report prepared for the City of Charleston.

1977 8 South Front Street Interim Site Report. Report prepared for the Philadelphia Historical Commission.

1977 Area F Historical Report. Report prepared for Independence National Historic Park.

1975 Franklin Court Report, six volumes. Report prepared for Independence National Historic Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS:

1984 "Land Reclamation as an Aspect of Urban Development in Baltimore, Maryland, 1747-1818." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

1983 "Sampling Models for Urban Sites". Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation.

1983 "The Commuter Tunnel: Archaeological Investigations at a Construction Site." Paper presented at a seminar on the Commuter Tunnel given by the College of General Studies, University of Pennsylvania.

1982 "Analysis of Nineteenth Century Ceramics from the Commuter Tunnel Site, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania". Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1982 "The Commuter Tunnel: An Example of the Urban Site". Paper presented at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's Historic Preservation Conference.

1982 "Pictorial Images on Transfer-Printed Earthenwares from the Commuter Tunnel Site". Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

1979 "Analysis of Fills and Artifacts in Urban Privies". Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

1976 "Philadelphia Earthenwares of the Mid-Eighteenth Century". Paper presented at the Workshop on Regional Ceramics, Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

1975 "Archaeology at Franklin Court". Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Architectural Historians.

1970 "New Approaches in Archaeology".(co-author). Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

NADB - REPORTS RECORDING FORM

Complete items 5 through 14. Refer to the "Instructions for Competing NADB - Reports Recording Forms." The Maryland Historical Trust will record information for items 1 through 4.

1. DOCUMENT NO. _____

2. SOURCE _____ AND SHPO - ID _____

3. FILED AT

_____

_____

_____

4. UTM COORDINATES

Zone_____ Easting_____ Northing_____
Zone_____ Easting_____ Northing_____
Zone_____ Easting_____ Northing_____
Zone_____ Easting_____ Northing_____
Zone_____ Easting_____ Northing_____
Zone_____ Easting_____ Northing_____

Continuation, see 14.

5. AUTHORS Hoffman, Robert F. and Betty C. Zebooker

6. YEAR 1 9 9 3

Year published (avoid n.d., if possible).

7. TITLE Phase II Evaluation Surveys of Two Historic Archaeological Sites (18PR424 and 425) and One Prehistoric Archaeological Site (18PR94) Located Near Beltsville, MD

8. PUBLICATION TYPE (circle one)

	1	Monograph or Book
	2	Chapter in a Book or Report Series
	3	Journal Article
	4	Report Series
	5	Dissertation or Thesis
	6	Paper presented at a Meeting
X	7	Unpublished or Limited Distribution Report
	8	Other

9. INFORMATION ABOUT PUBLISHER/PUBLICATION
Follow the American Antiquity style guide published in 1983, Vol. 48, pp. 438-441, for the type of publication circled.

MAAR Associates, Inc., Newark, DE. Report prepared for GNM Associates, Inc. in association with Kamber Engineering (Chester Environmental, Gaithersburg, Maryland

10. STATE/COUNTY (Referenced by report. Enter as many states, counties, or towns, as necessary. Enter all, if appropriate. Only enter Town if the resources considered are within the town boundaries.)

STATE 1 MD COUNTY Prince Georges TOWN

STATE 2 ___ COUNTY TOWN

STATE 3 ___ COUNTY TOWN

Continuation, see 14.

11. WORKTYPE (circle all that are appropriate)

	01	Cultural Resource Management Plan
	31	Archeological Overview and Assessment
	32	Archeological Identification Study
X	33	Archeological Evaluation Study
	34	Archeological Data Recovery
	35	Archeological Collections and Non-Field Studies
	999	Other Non-Archeological Studies Furnish a keyword in keyword category 1 to identify nature of this non-archeological study.

12. KEYWORDS AND KEYWORD CATEGORIES

0	Types of Resources (or "no resources")
1	Generic Terms/Research Questions/Specialized Studies
2	Archeological Taxonomic Names
3	Defined Artifact Types
4	Geographic Names or Locations
5	Time
6	Project Name/Project Area
7	Other keywords

Enter as many keywords (with the appropriate keyword category number) as you think will help a person (1) who is trying to understand what the report contains or (2) who is searching the database for specific information.

historic cemetery	[0]	hammerstones	[3]		[ ]
quarry site	[0]	Atlantic	[ ]		[ ]
farmsteads	[0]	coastal plain	[4]		[ ]
lithic analysis	[1]	Piedmont	[4]		[ ]
Early Archaic	[2]	prehistoric	[5]		[ ]
Late Woodland	[2]	historic	[5]		[ ]
Bare-Island like	[ ]	Beltsville	[6]		[ ]
points	[3]		[ ]		[ ]

Continuation, see 14.

13. FEDERAL AGENCY CODE USDA

14. CONTINUATION/COMMENTS (include item no.)

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name Jessica L. Billy Date April 28, 1993

Address MAAR Associates, Inc.
P. O. Box 655
Newark, DE 19715

City Newark State DE
Zip 19711

Telephone Number